FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-127
Monday
2 July 1990

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-127 CONTENTS *2 July 1990*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Bush, Kaifu To Discuss Agricultural Issues *[KYODO]* 1
KYODO Previews Houston Summit Meeting 1
    Previews Draft Declaration 2
Government To Urge CSCE Support of East Bloc *[KYODO]* 3
Government Ready To Commit Aid to East Europe *[KYODO]* 3
U.S. Says Fang Release 'Not Enough' for Loan *[KYODO]* 3
Kaifu Says China Needs To Take Further Steps *[KYODO]* 4
Sakamoto Urges PRC To Promote Democracy *[KYODO]* 4
PRC 'Appreciates' Attempt To Lift Ban on Loan *[KYODO]* 4
U.S. Reaction to Bank Loan to PRC Awaited *[KYODO]* 5
Soviets Urge Acceptance of Letters of Guarantee *[KYODO]* 5
Opposition Leader Urges Soviet Troop Cuts *[KYODO]* 5
1970 Hijackers Write Appeals for Coming Home *[KYODO]* 6
Indonesia's Alatas Trades Views With Nakayama *[ANTARA]* 6
    Says Taiwan Relations Unchanged *[Jakarta Radio]* 6
Peruvian President-Elect Arrives for Visit *[KYODO]* 7
    Meets Emperor, Diet Leaders *[KYODO]* 7
    Promised Help by Kaifu *[KYODO]* 7
    Prospect for Economic Aid Viewed *[KYODO]* 8
Nakayama Leaves for G-24 Meeting in Brussels *[KYODO]* 9
Final Results of Burmese Election Welcomed *[KYODO]* 9
Yoda, Kodama Assume New Defense Agency Posts *[KYODO]* 9
Vice Defense Minister on 'Defense Buildup' *[KYODO]* 10
Rengo Urges Government To Cut Prices 10 Percent *[KYODO]* 10
Labor-Managment Group Urges Structural Changes *[KYODO]* 10

Mongolia

Two Groups Not To Participate in Elections *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 11
    Opposition Leader Comments *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 11

North Korea

KCNA Denounces U.S.-ROK War Exercises 12
NODONG SINMUN Denounces No's Remarks *[KCNA]* 12
'Deception' of No Tae-u 29 Jun Declaration Noted *[KCNA]* 13
ROK Student's Visit Remembered on Anniversary 13
    News Conference Conducted *[KCNA]* 13
    Student Group Demands Release *[KCNA]* 14
ROK Defector 'Impressed' With North's Socialism *[KCNA]* 14
Liaison Committee Issues Reunification Bulletin *[KCNA]* 15
Remains Delivered to South at MAC Meeting *[KCNA]* 15
Radio Moscow Analysis of U.S. Forces Viewed *[KCNA]* 15
Gregg's Remarks on U.S. Troop Withdrawal Viewed *[KCNA]* 16
Newspaper Decries Redeployment of U.S. Vessel *[KCNA]* 16
More on 'Anti-U.S. Struggle' Day Rallies *[KCNA]* 16
WPK Notes 'Traditional Relations' With CPSU *[KCNA]* 17

FRG Bundestag Committee Head Meets Officials *[KCNA]* 17
Ho Tam Meets With Swedish Embassy Official *[KCNA]* 17
Finnish Chuche Group Sends Kim Chong-il Letter *[KCNA]* 17
DFRF Delegation Departs for Visit to PRC *[KCNA]* 17
NODONG SINMUN Marks CPC Anniversary *[KCNA]* 18
Japan-Korea Peace March Group Visits Panmunjom *[KCNA]* 18
Kim Il-song Sends Message to SRV Official *[KCNA]* 19
WPK Delegation Ends Visits to Vietnam, Laos *[Pyongyang Radio]* 19
KCNA Cites Castro Remarks on Concrete Wall 19
Kim Il-song Welcomes Najibullah's Election *[KCNA]* 19
Kim Il-song Sends PPP's Nusrat Bhutto Gift *[KCNA]* 19
Tanzanian Official Lauds Kim Il-song's Guidance *[KCNA]* 20
Tanzanian Leader Visits Agriculture Venture *[KCNA]* 20
Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Somali President *[KCNA]* 20
Ethiopia's Mengistu Sends Solidarity Message *[KCNA]* 20
Kim Il-song Greets Rwandan President Habyarimana *[KCNA]* 21
Kim Il-song Sends Message to Burundi's Buyoya *[KCNA]* 21
SPA Delegation Departs for Equatorial Guinea *[KCNA]* 21
Kim Il-song Sends Replies to Foreign Leaders *[KCNA]* 21
Newspaper on Significance of Youth Festival *[KCNA]* 22
Kim Chong-il's 'On-The-Spot Guidance' Hailed *[KCNA]* 22
Newspaper on Passing Along Revolution's Values *[KCNA]* 23
KCNA Views Socialism-Imperialism Confrontation 24
Advancement in Irrigation Methods Reported *[KCNA]* 25
Newspaper Stresses Developing Local Industry *[KCNA]* 25

South Korea

No Tae-u Address Marks Anniversary of Declaration *[Seoul TV]* 25
Assessment of Kim Il-song's Health Continues 28
    Newspaper Analyzes Photograph *[CHOSON ILBO 29 Jun]* 28
    Possible Health Problem Denied *[TONG-A ILBO 29 Jun]* 28
DPRK Decries No's Proposals for Exchanges *[YONHAP]* 29
Government Creating Agency for N-S Arms Issues *[THE KOREA TIMES 30 Jun]* 29
'Experts' Doubt Success of Talks With DPRK *[YONHAP]* 30
* Pak Song-chol's Biography Detailed *[PUKAN 1 Mar]* 30
5 South Koreans Allowed To Contact Northerners *[THE KOREA HERALD 1 Jul]* 38
Sunkyong Exports Cigarette Filters to North *[YONHAP]* 38
Moscow 'Sources': No To Visit USSR, PRC *[YONHAP]* 39
    No's Office Denies Report *[YONHAP]* 39
Tokyo To 'Officially' Propose Pyongyang Contacts *[TONG-A ILBO 30 Jun]* 39
Paper Analyzes North's Release of U.S. Remains *[TONG-A ILBO 1 Jul]* 39
Removal, Not Relocation, of U.S. Troops Urged *[HANGYORE SINMUN 28 Jun]* 40
Daily Claims Soviets Violating Travel Rules *[YONHAP]* 41
Travel Agents Interested in Soviet Package Tour *[YONHAP]* 41
United Germany To Consult Seoul on DPRK Ties *[YONHAP]* 41
Government To Expand Exports to Eastern Europe *[YONHAP]* 41
Dispute Over 'Diverted' No Campaign Millions 42
    DLP Leaders To Probe Charges *[YONHAP]* 42
    Assembly 'Paralyzed' Over Issue *[YONHAP]* 42
    Kang To Reveal Inquiry Results *[YONHAP]* 42
PPD Decides To Conduct Party Convention *[YONHAP]* 42
DP Vows To Block Bid To Revise Constitution *[THE KOREA TIMES 30 Jun]* 43

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

BBC on Political Developments After Elections *[London International]* 44
BBC on Call for Release of Aung San Suu Kyi *[London International]* 44

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

- Further on U.S.-Malay Confrontation Over GSP 45
  - U.S. Lawyer To Defend Status *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 45
  - Unions Press for Withdrawal *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 45
- More on Problems Concerning Vietnamese Refugees 45
  - Mahathir, UN Agency Head Meet *[Kuala Lumpur TV]* 45
  - U.S., Vietnamese Help Sought *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 45
  - UNHCR Issues Warning *[BERNAMA]* 45
- Joint Commission With Thailand Holds Meeting *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 46
  - Issues Statement *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 46
- Mahathir To Consult With Parties on Observers *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 46
- Minister Views Denunciation of ILO Convention *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 46

Singapore

- Mexico's President Salinas Arrives on Visit *[Singapore Radio]* 46

Cambodia

- AFP Notes Official's Report of MIA Remains 46
- 'Erroneous' U.S. Decision on Aid Criticized *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 47
- Hun Sen Message to Sihanouk on National Council *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 47
- Unnamed Official Denies Crackdown on Dissent *[AFP]* 48
- Foreign Ministry Issues Notice on Travel Abroad *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 48
- Heng Samrin Speech Marks Party Anniversary *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 49
- Chea Sim Visits Families in Kompong Chhnang *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 51
- Democratic Kampuchean Party Settlement Proposal *[Radio VONADK]* 51
- Factions Fear Khmer Rouge Will Upset Balance *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 1 Jul]* 53
- Hun Sen-Chea Sim Conflict Reportedly Spreading *[Radio VONADK]* 54

Indonesia

- Minister Denies Suharto, PRC Leaders To Meet *[ANTARA]* 54
- MP Favors Normalization of PRC Relations *[ANTARA]* 54
- Thailand, Philippines, PNG Ask Satellite Lease *[Jakarta Radio]* 55
- Attorney General Dies; Suharto Pays Respects *[Jakarta Radio]* 55

Laos

- Fourth Assembly Session Closes; Bills Passed *[KPL]* 55
- Nouhak Phoumsavan Closes Financial Conference *[Vientiane Radio]* 55

Philippines

- More Reportage on U.S. Recall of Peace Corps 56
  - Pullout Linked to Bases *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 1 Jul]* 56
  - U.S. Asked To Disclose Information *[Manila Radio]* 56
  - Column on 'Message' of Recall *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 30 Jun]* 57
  - Editorial Views Withdrawal *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 30 Jun]* 57
- Peace Corps Volunteer Reported Kidnapped 58
  - Communist Rebels Suspected *[KYODO]* 58
  - U.S. Official on Kidnapping *[AFP]* 59
  - Press Secretary on Kidnapping *[Quezon City Radio]* 59
  - Committee Formed *[Quezon City Radio]* 59
  - De Villa on Military Efforts *[Manila Radio]* 59
  - Former Bishop Comments *[KYODO]* 60
  - More on Former Bishop's Comments *[Baguio City Radio]* 60
  - Editorial on Handling of Issue *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 2 Jul]* 60

Ramos on Peace Corps, Swanson, Other Issues *[Manila Radio]* 61
IMF Eases Monetary Policy for Manila *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 30]* 62
Japan Pledges Loans for Development Project *[KYODO]* 63
Aquino on Her Candidacy, Imelda Marcos' Return *[Manila Radio]* 63
Aquino Names Leong Agrarian Reform Secretary *[MALAYA 30 Jun]* 64
Malacanang Rejects Mitra's Proposal for Cabinet *[Manila Radio]* 64
Aquino Lauds Air Force for 'Outstanding Service' *[Quezon City Radio]* 64
'Militant' Students To Begin Nationwide Strike *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 1 Jul]* 65
Captain Relieved on Suspicion of Spying *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 1 Jul]* 65
Capcom Rules Out 'Extensive' Communist Action *[Quezon City Radio]* 66
Human Rights Body To Probe Killing of Mourners *[Quezon City Radio]* 66
Coup Investigation Body Frees 73 Soldiers *[Manila Radio]* 66
MNLF Leader, 130 Others Surrender *[MANILA BULLETIN 1 Jul]* 66

Thailand

Minister Wants Crackdown on Counterfeit Products *[BANGKOK POST 27 Jun]* 67
Chatchai Views Cambodia, No-Confidence Debate *[Bangkok TV]* 67
Prospects for Future Cambodian Peace Talks 68
    Chawalit Discusses Meeting *[BANGKOK POST 30 Jun]* 68
    Chawalit's Role Viewed *[Bangkok Radio]* 68
    Chatchai on Hosting Talks *[BANGKOK POST 1 Jul]* 69
    Unified Khmer Stand Urged *[BANGKOK POST 2 Jul]* 69
    Editorial on Settlement *[THE NATION 30 Jun]* 70
    Paper Presents Views *[BAN MUANG 2 Jul]* 70
Sitthi Reports on Malaysian Commission Meeting *[Bangkok Radio]* 71
Chatchai Denies Transfer of Supreme Commander *[Bangkok Radio]* 71
No-Confidence Debate Set for 18, 19 July *[Bangkok Radio]* 71

Vietnam

U.S. Official's Remarks on MIA Issue Rejected *[VNA]* 72
Eighth National Assembly Closes Session 30 Jun *[Hanoi Radio]* 72
    Communique No. 8 Issued *[Hanoi Radio]* 73
    News Conference Held *[Hanoi Radio]* 74
Nguyen Van Linh Greeted on 75th Birthday *[Hanoi Radio]* 74
Dao Duy Tung Urges 'Militancy' of Party Cells *[Hanoi Radio]* 74
Socialism's Role in World Revolution Discussed *[Hanoi Radio]* 74

Japan

Bush, Kaifu To Discuss Agricultural Issues

OW0207140290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1350 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Agricultural problems are high on the agenda at the forthcoming U.S.-Japan summit meeting, scheduled just prior to the annual session of seven industrialized nations in mid-July, government sources said Monday. The sources said U.S. President George Bush will take up the agricultural issue with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu at the talks, to be held in Houston on Saturday, despite Japan's reluctance to get involved in the issue, over which the two countries diverge deeply.

Even if agriculture emerges as a topic, however, Kaifu will not do more than reaffirm Japan's commitment to a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks, being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the sources said.

The United States has charged that Japan is blocking the path toward freer global farm trade, an absolute aim of the four-year talks, by maintaining its ban on rice imports. The government has so far withstood pressure to lift the ban, asserting that this could threaten food security in Japan, the largest food importer in the world.

KYODO Previews Houston Summit Meeting

OW0107063490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT 1 Jul 90

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, July 1 KYODO—Next week's annual economic summit in Houston, in marked contrast with the 15 previous summits, will be devoid of cold war rhetoric and instead could set the stage for the Western powers to help the Soviet Union implement economic reforms.

Already dubbed by some as the first post-cold war economic summit, the three-day meeting of seven major industrialized nations could also signal a greater role for Japan in the world, particularly in economic and political spheres, analysts say.

President George Bush, the summit host, spelled out America's key objectives at Houston at a news conference on Friday: progress in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, economic assistance to Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and Latin America, and environmental protection.

The July 9-11 summit brings together leaders of the U.S., Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Britain, Canada, and the 12-nation European Community (EC).

With the cold war now seemingly over, the Houston meeting will give an additional impetus to the process of global economic competition among the summit member countries which has already caused mutual animosity between the U.S. and its allies. Japanese and U.S. officials in Washington say that a correction of the external imbalances—particularly between their countries—is one of their top priorities at Houston, as it has been in past summits.

Bush will be addressing German unification, arms control, and other urgent political and security issues at a summit meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in London on July 5 and 6.

Bush says the NATO leaders will make a declaration of nonaggression with the Moscow-led Warsaw Pact at the London meeting.

The NATO summit comes on the heels of Sunday's monetary and economic union of East and West Germany, marking the latest step toward full German unity.

After the NATO summit, Bush flies to Houston where, in a bilateral meeting on July 7, he will brief Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on the London meeting and discuss with him a wide array of bilateral and global issues.

A senior U.S. official said Bush will express his satisfaction to Kaifu about the final report on the bilateral Structural Impediments Initiative (SII), and will also reiterate the U.S. aid policy toward China, which is to support international lending only for humanitarian purposes.

The official said the U.S.-Japan-Western Europe "trialogue" may be endangered if Japan goes ahead with its 810 billion yen aid package to China for fiscal 1990-1995 without consensus from its trialogue partners.

Ironically, both Japan and the U.S., for widely different reasons, have strong reservations about a call by West Germany and France for massive economic aid to the Soviet Union of as much as 15 to 20 billion dollars. EC leaders agreed in a meeting in Dublin last week to study a Western aid package for Moscow and stressed their support for perestroyka.

"Normally it's best to have the alliance act in concert," Bush told reporters Friday. "And I expect we'll be talking about this not only at Houston, but perhaps at the (NATO) summit."

Bush will ask Kaifu and the other leaders at Houston to support his Latin American initiative for strengthening the emerging democracies there.

The President also made a politically controversial move by proposing tax increases, long advocated by America's trading partners to help reduce the U.S. trade deficit.

Kaifu himself will press for progress in spreading the wave of democracy from Eastern Europe and Latin America to China, North Korea, and other Asian countries.

French President Francois Mitterrand will remind Kaifu and Bush of the need for continued attention to African poverty.

Thus, demand for capital from many parts of the world is stronger than ever before, and U.S. officials and analysts say Japan's economic and political role is crucial if the Western alliance is to be further consolidated.

"The summits are particularly useful now to bring Japan into the Western political club as well as economic club," said Robert Hormats, a former assistant secretary of state for economic affairs, at a news briefing at the American Enterprise Institute (AEI).

"I think that summits can play a greater political role in the 1990s because bilateral alliances will probably play less of a role," he said, referring to his experience as a member of the U.S. summit preparatory team from 1975 to 1982. "The U.S. can no longer run the process of leadership by asking people to do things or insisting that they do them. t's going to have to lead by forming coalitions, by forming consensus, and the economic summits are, I believe, the best vehicle in the world for doing that," said Hormats.

One area where Japan can play such a political role is the Korean situation, according to George Packard of Johns Hopkins University.

The historic June 4 meeting between Presidents No Tae-u of South Korea and Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union has helped to slightly soften Japan's attitude toward Moscow.

Explaining his four-plus-two solution (a conference of the two Koreas, the U.S., Japan, China and the Soviet Union) for Korea, Packard said in an interview, "I hope Japan will take the leadership. This is the scenario in which Japan really can play a role."

A political declaration to be read by Secretary of State James Baker on the second day of the Houston summit is likely to deal with the Korean situation.

But the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations stands out as the most closely followed topic by both developed and developing countries, particularly in the area of agriculture.

"It is especially important to develop effective principles in the agricultural sector, which is characterized by a very serious and expensive distortion," U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady said at a White House news conference on the Houston summit.

His top deputy, Under Secretary David Mulford, said at a separate news conference, "the question is how do you engage in a delineation of the differences and try to resolve those to the point where by the end of the year, the negotiators can reach some sort of concrete and useful agreement."

Launched at Punta del Este, Uruguay nearly four years ago, the Uruguay Round under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is scheduled for completion at a ministerial meeting in Brussels in December.

Robert Morris, former deputy to the under secretary of state for economic affairs, echoed a widely held sentiment by most GATT member countries when he said, "We will now test the results of that degree of consensus which seemed to emerge" at the Tokyo summit in 1986.

"I would say quite categorically that the credibility of the summit leaders is on the line on this issue," Morris said at the AEI briefing.

The U.S. will be demonstrating its seriousness about the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round by allowing U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills to participate in the Houston summit.

A senior U.S. official said Bush will not raise Japan's rice import ban in his July 7 meeting with Kaifu.

U.S. trade officials said they are hopeful that Japan, like the U.S. and other participants in the Uruguay Round, will put the rice issue on the negotiating table in the coming months to help conclude the GATT round as scheduled.

Previews Draft Declaration

OW0107090490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0747 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 (KYODO)—Leaders of the seven major industrial countries and the 12-nation European Community (EC) are expected to urge each nation to exert political pressure to break a deadlock in negotiations on farm trade, Japanese Government officials said Sunday. Farm trade is expected to be one of the thorniest issues discussed by negotiaters at the July 9-11 summit in Houston, the officials said.

A draft of the summit's economic declaration, obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE, says participating state ministers are determined to make difficult political decisions in order to successfully conclude the so-called Uruguay Round of talks. The talks, scheduled to be completed at the end of this year, are being conducted under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Officials said the summit draft cites a need to halt protectionist actions by governments to limit free trade but is sympathetic to Japan's concerns that ridding its ban on foreign rice imports could seriously erode Japan's food self-sufficiency.

In other areas, the draft lauds the economic and political reforms in Eastern Europe and says an increase in personal savings is needed to meet the region's growing demand for funds. And to rid the trade imbalance, the draft recommends surplus countries like Japan to expand domestic demand for products and deficit countries like the United States to cut state budget deficits.

The draft also calls for balancing economic development with environmental protection.

Government To Urge CSCE Support of East Bloc

OW3006131690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1013 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 (KYODO)—The Japanese Government plans to contact an international organization comprising all European nations except Albania to promote support to and dialogue with East European countries, Foreign Ministry sources said Saturday. Japan so far has had no contact with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which was founded in Helsinki in 1975.

"The CSCE is now standing at an important point against the background of recent changes in military balance between West and East," the sources said. Among members of the 35 CSCE nations are the United States, Canada, and the Soviet Union.

The sources said Japan will support a planned meeting of experts to aid the East Bloc to be held jointly by the CSCE and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) of which Japan is a member. Japan would also like to establish regular working-level meetings with the CSCE similar to those it already holds with the European Community, the sources said.

Government Ready To Commit Aid to East Europe

OW0207083490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0717 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Japan is ready to join other industrial powers attending the economic summit in Houston, Texas, next week in committing economic assistance to Eastern Europe but not at the expense of the needs of developing countries, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday.

Ministry Spokesman Taizo Watanabe spelled out Japan's foreign aid position in a meeting with reporters at the Japan National Press Club, saying that Japan must strike a balance in its overall economic assistance policy.

Western European nations have been pushing for economic assistance to prop up the flagging economies in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe—an issue that is expected to emerge as a principal topic at the July 9-11 summit of seven industrial nations in Houston.

Japan, which has a territorial dispute with the Soviet Union, has been particularly lukewarm in committing economic assistance to Moscow, maintaining that economic cooperation must come along with a general improvement in bilateral political ties hinged on a settlement of the territorial issue.

Watanabe also said Japan will take "leadership" during the summit to make a success of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks, but sidestepped a reporter's question as to whether Japan may ease its stance on the ban on rice imports.

Watanabe said resolution of conflicts between the United States and Europe over agricultural subsidies will be a "top priority" in expanding global farm trade. Agriculture has been a major sticking point in the four-year-old Uruguay Round, which is set to wind up by the end of this year.

The three-day Houston meeting will bring together the heads of state or government of Japan, the United States, West Germany, France, Britain, Canada, and Italy, as well as the president of the European Community Commission.

U.S. Says Fang Release 'Not Enough' for Loan

OW3006124690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0519 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 (KYODO)—A high-level U.S. official has indicated that allowing dissident leader Fang Lizhi to leave China was not enough to justify relaxing sanctions against the Chinese Government, Japanese Government sources said Saturday. The U.S. official said that while he appreciated Fang's release from a yearlong asylum at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, the Chinese Government should stop all suppression of pro-democracy movements including student demonstrations, the sources said.

The message was conveyed unofficially to the Japanese Government via its embassy in Washington, they said.

The sources said Tokyo took the statement as reflecting Washington's intention to check moves by Japan toward a resumption of its 810 billion yen loans to China after the July 9-11 summit of seven major industrialized nations in Houston. But the sources said the situation in relation to Japan's willingness to lift the ban on its suspended yen loans has neither worsened nor improved.

The Japanese Government policy to propose discussing a relaxation of sanctions on China at the Houston Summit remains unchanged, the sources said. The seven participants in the 1989 summit agreed to impose sanctions against China in protest at the military suppression of pro-democracy movements at Tiananmen Square on June 4 last year.

Fang, a noted astrophysicist and a prominent pro-democracy leader, and his wife Li Shuxian, former assistant professor at Beijing University, fled persecution shortly after the crackdown and sought refuge at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

Kaifu Says China Needs To Take Further Steps

OW0207094590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0921 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told Chinese Communist Party Politburo member Li Tieyang on Monday that China should take further steps to improve its relations with the West.

Li asked Kaifu to quickly release the 810 billion yen in official loans that Japan has pledged to China, Foreign Ministry officials said. The loans were suspended after the military crackdown on the pro-democracy movement that began in June of last year, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Kaifu, meeting with Li for some 50 minutes at his official residence, told the Chinese political figure that Japan wants a resumption of stable relations between China and the countries of the West. "There are some countries which say China's efforts as they stand now are insufficient," Kaifu was quoted as pointing out to Li, who serves as minister of China's State Education Commission.

Kaifu said Japan would like to see China "continue efforts at laying the groundwork for a better international (political) environment." Kaifu said Japan will take the initiative of explaining China's intentions at the upcoming summit of seven major industrial nations, scheduled to be held in Houston, Texas, on July 9-11. During his talks with the six Western leaders, Kaifu said, he will also enunciate what he has been thinking about China "on a day-to-day basis."

Officials said that while Kaifu did not directly touch on the issue of unfreezing the third yen loan package, his remarks were "unmistakably" made with that issue in mind.

Li, here on a nine-day visit as a guest to the Osaka flower exposition, told Kaifu that China wants the loans, which were to be dispursed over the period of Japan's fiscal years 1990-1995, to be released "quickly," according to officials.

Li conveyed greetings to Kaifu from Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premer Li Peng, officials said. Officials said the Chinese premier also relayed a message to Kaifu through Li to the effect that the Chinese Government will continue to place importance on ties with Japan.

Li told Kaifu that China considers it a diplomatic imperative for Sino-Japanese relations to be preserved and developed further. A restoration of smooth relations between the two countries, he said, should be facilitated through "new mutual efforts."

"As for the Chinese Government, we intend to build on our efforts," he was quoted as saying.

Kaifu said that the two countries should "lower the fence that separates them" through dialogue and mutual efforts.

Officials said he drew Li's attention to the moves underway in Europe "in the direction of peace and prosperity" and said that the realization of those goals should also be strived for in Asia. There are many areas in which Japan and China can cooperate to this end, Kaifu added.

Sakamoto Urges PRC To Promote Democracy

OW3006153290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1458 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto on Saturday urged Chinese Communist Party Politburo member Li Tieying to promote democratization efforts in a 40-minute meeting in Tokyo, government officials said. Li, also state councillor, arrived in Tokyo earlier in the day for a nine-day visit to Japan to attend "China Day" events at the garden and greenery exposition in Osaka.

Li indirectly requested Sakamoto to defreeze the Japanese yen loan package which has been halted following the military crackdown on the prodemocracy demonstrators in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in June last year, the officials said. Li was quoted as saying: "China-Japan relations face difficulties at the moment. The situation is not favorable for both China and Japan."

Sakamoto told Li: "The world situation is drastically changing. We hope that China will not isolate itself from the world but promote dialogue and cooperation with the Western world," the officials said. Li said that Japan should abide by the noninterference principle, according to the officials.

Li is scheduled to hold talks with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita during his stay.

PRC 'Appreciates' Attempt To Lift Ban on Loan

OW0207143690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1401 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—China appreciates Japan's efforts toward lifting a ban on loans imposed after Beijing's crackdown on the pro-democracy movement last year, a senior Chinese Communist Party official said Monday.

Zhu Liang, head of the party's International Liaison Department, made the statement at a meeting with Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa. Zhu arrived in Japan earlier Monday at the invitation of the LDP to deepen relations between the two parties.

He praised recent exchanges between the two parties, saying he is "very pleased" with them. Kazuo Aichi, an

LDP House of Representatives member and head of the party's International Bureau, visited China last April.

The senior Chinese official referred to the freeze on Japan's 810 billion yen loan. The freeze was imposed as part of economic sanctions by other Western nations in June last year. Zhu said China is grateful to Japan for dissuading Western industrial nations from forcing China to become isolated from the world.

Ozawa replied that it is very important for the two parties to be frank with each other and deepen their relations.

During his eight-day visit to Japan, Zhu is scheduled to meet former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, and opposition party leaders.

Zhu will leave for home July 9.

U.S. Reaction to Bank Loan to PRC Awaited

OW0207093590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0701 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corp. said Monday it will offer a loan of 126 million dollars to Air China, in accordance with the Chinese airline's request. The Japanese bank also revealed it has obtained consent from the Finance Ministry and has already put a part of the loan into action.

This is the first move by a Japanese bank to resume giving new loans to China since a suspension of credit to the country following the military crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in June last year in Tiananmen Square.

China Air will use part of the loan by Mitsubishi Trust for the purchase of new aircraft, Mitsubishi said. The repayment term is 12 years and the interest rate is about 1 percentage point above the interbank rate, a little higher than the rate prevailing before the Tiananmen crackdown.

The Japanese Government is believed to have approved the new loan to the civil sector in China to see how the United States will react to it, industry sources said.

Japan is expected to make its final decision on whether or not to resume an official package of 810 billion yen in yen-based loans to China for fiscal 1990-95 after the summit of seven major industrial countries in Houston, Texas, next week.

Soviets Urge Acceptance of Letters of Guarantee

OW3006131390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 (KYODO)—Cash-strapped Soviet public corporations want payments for their imports from Japan settled through letters of guarantee (l/gs) instead of through letters of credit (l/cs), industry sources said Saturday. Several major state-run companies have been requesting Japanese trading firms to accept l/gs issued by ministries supervising their operations, including the Ministry of Merchant Marine and the Ministry of the Automobile Industry, the sources said.

The move came amid increasing reluctance among Japanese companies to trade with the Soviet Union, which has delayed payments for a large part of its imports from Japan due to a shortage of foreign exchange reserves.

Since the payment delay problem surfaced this spring, Japanese trading houses have asked Soviet trading partners to have the Bank of Foreign Economic Affairs, the Soviet Foreign Exchange Bank, issue l/cs to guarantee payments for their purchases from Japan. But some Soviet firms, unable to persuade the bank to l/cs, have asked other relevant authorities to give them l/gs, a type of official document which is also intended to guarantee payments but is less creditable than l/cs backed up by banks.

The Soviet move has drawn mixed reaction from Japanese traders. "L/gs are virtually kites or fictitious bills with no endorsement by the foreign exchange bank," an official at Sumitomo Corp. said. "Ministries have no authority to guarantee payments," said an official at Mitsui and Co., another trader.

Other trading houses were less skeptical. An official at yet another trading company which has transactions with a Soviet shipping firm said, "We've heard that the Ministry of Merchant Marine has abundant foreign currencies ...[elipses as received] We cannot but accept the offer if we are not to hurt our business relations with the Soviets."

Opposition Leader Urges Soviet Troop Cuts

OW0107100690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0922 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Fukuoka, July 1 (KYODO)—Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) Chairman Keigo Ouchi urged the government Sunday to ask the Soviet Union to reduce its military power in East Asia. Ouchi said a reduction of Soviet forces would persuade the government to review the next five-year defense program that begins in 1991.

Ouchi made the call in a meeting with reporters after he attended a regular prefectural party meeting in Fukuoka in western Japan. The DSP is the fourth largest opposition party.

Japan should demand Moscow to cut 200 fourth-generation fighter planes and one-third of its estimated 80 nuclear and conventional submarines in East Asia, Ouchi said. He also asked the government to clarify its interpretation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and assess the diminishing threat of the Soviet Union to the West amid rapid changes in international politics and economics.

Ouchi said government leaders are split over whether to support increases in defense spending because it is uncertain whether the relaxation of multilateral tensions around the world has dramatically eroded the potential for combat.

Instead of waiting for the Soviets to cut their troops, he said, the Japanese Government should urge the Kremlin to reduce Soviet forces in East Asia. Ouchi said the DSP plans to call on government leaders to discuss the defense policy with the party after it reviews its security policy this fall based on changing international relations.

1970 Hijackers Write Appeals for Coming Home

OW0207094090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0704 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—A group of Japanese radical leftists who hijacked a Japan airlines jet to North Korea in 1970, where they still remain, have written to a Japanese newspaper and to some supporters proposing talks with the government on their return home, informed sources said Monday. The sources said one of the letters arrived at the mass circulation MAINICHI SHIMBUN on Monday.

In the letter, the hijackers, led by Takamaro Tamiya, 47, urged the government of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to start negotiations with them on their possible return to Japan.

The two-page letter written on a word-processer was mailed on June 23 in Pyongyang. The hijackers said they want to solve the question of their homecoming from the viewpoint of "moral responsibility as Japanese nationals and in the interest of Japan." The hijackers, however, said they will not surrender to be arrested in Japan for their hijacking of the JAL Boeing 727 in March 1970.

The group, members of the Sekigun-Ha (Red Army faction), sent a letter in 1985 to then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pleading for their "innocent return," only to be ignored. One of the eight hijackers, Yasuhiro Shibata, secretly returned to Japan and was arrested by police in 1988.

Indonesia's Alatas Trades Views With Nakayama

BK2906105290 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1005 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 (OANA-ANTARA)—Japan still focuses its attention on economic cooperation with other Asian countries despite the current changes in East Europe, Japan's foreign minister, Taro Nakayama, said when he received Indonesia's foreign minister, Ali Alatas here Friday [29 June].

Alatas told newsmen after the meeting that he exchanged views with Nakayama on bilateral, regional, and international issues, especially in connection with the current developments in the world.

The Indonesian foreign minister was making a four-day visit to Japan in return to the visit of his Japanese counterpart to Jakarta recently.

The discussion on international issues included the latest developments in Europe, Uruguay round of multilateral negotiations, and a summit meeting of seven industrialized countries in Houston, Texas on July 9-11, 1990, Alatas explained. He emphasized the importance of focusing the attention of the summit in Houston on Uruguay round of multilateral negotiations which will be concluded at the end of this year.

Both sides shared the same views on the development of the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union [word indistinct] through consultative forums to face rapid changes now underway in the world.

The meeting should be held regularly and the venue can be flexibly determined, Alatas said. The consultative forums, according to Alatas, should be more focused on regional issues in view of the fact that there were still a lot of problems in the region which must be tackled.

In this context, he mentioned the Cambodian conflict and political disputes on the Korean peninsula. Alatas also stated his support to Japan's idea not to isolate the People's Republic of China.

At the last ASEAN meeting in Brunei Darussalam not long ago, Japan had stated that whatever happened in China, that country must not feel isoalated, Alatas pointed out, adding that ASEAN supported the idea.

Alatas arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday in a series of visits to South Korea, Japan, and China. While here, he has has been received by Japan's premier, Toshiki Kaifu, and Emperor Akihito. He is leaving here for Hong Kong on Friday evening for a two-day visit to that British colony and will continue the trip to Beijing on Sunday.

He will discuss with his Chinese counterpart, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, on the time and the modality of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and China.

Says Taiwan Relations Unchanged

BK0107051590 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0500 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas is scheduled to arrive in Beijing today for a four-day official visit to hold talks with PRC leaders on normalization of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

Speaking to newsmen in Tokyo, Minister Alatas said the normalization of diplomatic ties must be based on the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference. Despite the normalization of diplomatic ties, Indonesia's relations with Taiwan remain unchanged.

Peruvian President-Elect Arrives for Visit

OW0107121690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 (KYODO)—Peru's President-elect Alberto Fujimori arrived in Tokyo on Sunday on the second leg of a three-nation pre-inauguration tour seeking Japanese cooperation as he sets out to tackle the myriad of social, political, and economic problems that plague his nation.

Fujimori will meet with Emperor Akihito on Monday morning before beginning two days of talks with political and economic leaders.

On Wednesday, Fujimori, the 51-year-old son of Japanese emigrants, will make a one-day journey to Kumamoto on Kyushu, the southernmost of Japan's four main islands, to visit the rural homeland of his parents.

On Thursday he will go to South Korea, where he will wind up his 12-day tour that also took him to the United States. Fujimori is scheduled to be inaugurated on July 28 for a five-year term.

While in Tokyo, Fujimori will pay a call on House of Representatives Speaker Yoshio Sakurauchi and House of Councillors President Toshihiko Tsuchiya on Monday morning after meeting with the emperor.

Monday afternoon, the Peruvian president-elect will meet with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, acting Foreign Minister Misoji Sakamoto, and Mitsuhide Yamaguchi, president of the governmental Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

On Tuesday, Fujimori will sit down with Minister of International Trade and Industry Kabun Muto and leaders of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) to sound them out about Japanese cooperation for his plans to return some sense of economic well-being to debt-ridden, inflation-plagued Peru.

Government officials say Japanese leaders are likely to maintain a diplomacy-as-usual stance and avoid charges of favoritism toward Peru because of Fujimori's ethnic origins.

MITI officials have been noncommittal about the prospects of assisting Peru's efforts to revitalize its economy while economic analysts suggest the private sector may be less than enthusiastic about investing in a nation where inflation soared more than 2,000 percent last year.

Japanese aid to Peru amounted to 3.9 billion yen in 1988, but a Japanese loan program to Peru has been curtailed since 1985 when the once-prosperous Latin American nation suspended its debt repayments. Peru's outstanding foreign debt stood at 16.7 billion dollars last year.

Still, observers suggest Japan may come through with some program of assistance, marshaling aid from the public and private sector, for Fujimori and Peru under a sense of ethnic solidarity.

Meets Emperor, Diet Leaders

OW0207053590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0438 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Peru's President-elect Alberto Fujimori had an audience with Emperor Akihito at the Imperial Palace on Monday, and they enjoyed a friendly conversation for about 25 minutes, officials of the Imperial Household Agency said.

The Japanese people are highly delighted with Fujimori's election as the first person of Japanese descent to become president of Peru, the officials quoted the emperor as saying.

Fujimori told the emperor that the Japanese-Peruvians play an active role in various fields in Peru, according to the officials. He invited the emperor to visit Peru.

Fujimori arrived in Tokyo on Sunday from New York on the second leg of a three-nation pre-inauguration tour. He is reportedly seeking Japanese cooperation as he sets out to tackle the myriad of social, political, and economic problems that plague his country.

Fujimori also paid courtesy calls on the speaker of the House of Representatives, Yoshio Sakurauchi, and the president of the House of Councillors, Yoshihiko Tsuchiya.

During his five-day stay in Japan, Fujimori is scheduled to hold talks with political and economic leaders, including Minister of International Trade and Industry Kabun Muto and leaders of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

On Wednesday, Fujimori, the 51-year-old son of Japanese emigrants, will make a one-day journey to Kumamoto, Kyushu, to visit the rural homeland of his parents. He will leave Japan for South Korea, the last stop on his tour, on Thursday.

Promised Help by Kaifu

OW0207140690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told Peruvian President-Elect Alberto Fujimori on Monday that he will send a group of experts to Peru at an early date to help reconstruct Peru's economy.

Fujimori, here on a five-day pre-inauguration trip since Sunday, met the prime minister at his official residence for some 30 minutes and called for Japan's economic and technological assistance to revive the Peruvian economy plagued with inflation as high as 2,700 percent a year, Japanese officials said.

Earlier in the day, Fujimori had an audience with Emperor Akihito at the Imperial Palace and met separately with the speaker of the House of Representatives, Yoshio Sakurauchi, and the president of the House of Councillors, Yoshihiko Tsuchiya.

Prospect for Economic Aid Viewed

OW3006132790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 (KYODO)—Hiroshi Gondo of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's Latin America office has never met Alberto Fujimori, but he talks of the president-elect of Peru as if they are already close friends. In a recent discussion on economic assistance to Peru, Gondo quoted a maxim that people are more inclined to lend a helping hand to friends than to perfect strangers.

"So since Fujimori's election we have been putting more energy into programs for Peru," says Gondo, who has been working overtime since Fujimori's June 10 election on schemes to assist the first son of Japanese emigrants ever to be elected leader of a foreign country.

Gondo's remarks run contrary to the diplomacy-as-usual stance upheld at the Foreign Ministry, where officials have taken pains to deny any favorable prejudices due to Fujimori's ethnic origins.

"I think you have a fixation," a Foreign Ministry official retorted when asked whether Japan was sympathetic toward Peru in part because of Fujimori's roots in rural Kyushu, the southernmost of Japan's four main islands. The official was noncommittal about the prospects for aid to Peru—amounting to 3.9 billion yen in 1988—saying that Japan expects to strengthen ties with Peru based on Peru's efforts to revitalize its economy.

Fujimori, who visits here July 1-5 on a pre-inauguration swing through the U.S., Japan and South Korea may not find the desired enthusiasm for investment and aid to his debt-ridden, inflation-plagued country.

But private sector analysts say they expect the government to take the lead in orchestrating a dual public-private sector program to support Fujimori as he fights an uphill battle against economic deterioration.

In the past three years Peruvians have seen their buying power drop by two-thirds as inflation soared, reaching 2,775 percent last year.

Outstanding debt stood at 16.7 billion dollars last year, and Japan curtailed its loan program in 1985 when Peru suspended debt repayments.

Fujimori is seeking to renegotiate the repayments, and analysts say his successful handling of the unwieldy sum will in part determine his ability to gain aid from Japan. But most observers say they expect Japanese society's strong tendency to attach great importance to "blood" relationships—be they in domestic politics where many Diet members are second-generation politicians, or internationally—to also play a role.

Some business and government leaders clearly express concern about a possible negative backlash against Japanese-Peruvians should Fujimori fail to bring about the badly needed economic miracle.

Fujimori, a former rector at an agricultural university, was elected in part because Japanese have a reputation for being honest and keeping promises, says MITI's Gondo.

"Fujimori said during the campaign that he will get money from Japan, and he got elected. So if Japan fails to offer assistance Fujimori will become a liar, and violence could break out against Japanese-Peruvians." The point is a particularly sensitive one among the 80,000 strong community of Peruvian-Japanese, some of whom personally experienced an outbreak of anti-Japanese sentiment during World War II and the ensuing shipment of some to internment camps in the United States.

"The Japanese Government does not want to be seen favoring Fujimori because they are concerned over a negative reaction that Fujimori is too close to Japan," said a source at a major Japanese business organization. "In actuality, however, the government cannot ignore that he is of Japanese origin. Though some may say it's not a good thing, Japanese have a long-standing mentality of banding together."

There is intense personal interest among business leaders in Fujimori, says Reiko Yoshino, an economist at the powerful business group Keidanren's economic cooperation department. The organization received an unusually strong response from members wishing to attend Tuesday's luncheon with Fujimori.

But most of the executives appear to be joining out of curiosity, rather than due to prospects for business, Yoshino said. "We hope Mr. Fujimori will change the Peruvian situation, but frankly speaking company executives think it is very difficult to improve the investment environment in Peru," said Yoshino, predicting that in the best-case scenario it would take several years to reverse Peru's economic woes.

The Keidanren event will be the major contact point with the business community during his first visit to Japan since 1971. Also scheduled are a meeting with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, an audience with Emperor Akihito, and a journey to the village where his father was born.

The Fujimori phenomena could become a new factor in Japan's cooperation with the United States in policies toward Latin America.

"The question is whether Japan will adopt a policy independent from the U.S., which up to now has not been the case," says Prof. Peter H. Smith, a specialist on Latin America at the University of California in San Diego now in Tokyo.

Possible areas for conflict, says Smith, are compatibility of Japanese policies with the U.S. military strategy against coca farmers who are the world's largest supplier of raw material for cocaine, and how Japan addresses resolution of the debt issue.

Fujimori met with officials at the International Monetary Fund and World Bank while in the U.S., but did not travel to Washington because of "scheduling problems," Peruvian officials at the United Nations said. The United States has threatened to cut off aid to Peru if Fujimori does not cooperate with its antidrug efforts.

"This is a first test case for Japanese groupism," Smith said.

Nakayama Leaves for G-24 Meeting in Brussels

OW0107085390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0726 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 (KYODO)—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama departed Sunday for Europe where he will attend a meeting of the Group of 24 (G-24) industrial nations to discuss a program of support for democractic and free-market development in rapidly changing Eastern Europe.

He is expected to announce at the talks opening Wednesday in Brussels, that Japan supports the G-24 policy to provide Western aid to East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. The other two East European countries, Poland and Hungary, have already received pledges of Western support.

Nakayama is also expected to outline a Japanese proposal to open negotiations with the East European nations for the conclusion of investment protection pacts to ease the flow of investment money from the West.

Arriving in Switzerland, Nakayama is scheduled to meet Swiss Foreign Minister Rene Felber before heading to Brussels where he will meet Belgian Foreign Minister Mark Eyskens, and Manfred Worner, secretary general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Nakayama is also expected to meet Tuesday with Foreign Ministers Gianni de Michelis of Italy, Gerard Collins of Ireland, and Jacques Poos of Luxembourg. Italy currently holds the presidency of the EC Council of Ministers for a six-month term. Ireland was the previous council presidency nation, and Luxembourg will be the next.

He is to discuss with Worner the scheduled meeting of NATO leaders in London on Thursday and Friday, in which the focus will be on European security in the wake of the unification of East and West Germany.

After the G-24 meeting, Nakayama will travel to Austria where he will meet Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock. He will leave Austria on Friday to head to Houston, Texas, where he will join Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu for the July 9-11 economic summit of seven industrial nations.

Final Results of Burmese Election Welcomed

OW0207103790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Japan on Monday welcomed the release of the final results of Myanmar's [Burma's] May 27 general election on Saturday and called for "a smooth transition of government at an early date."

A Foreign Ministry statement said Japan appreciates the Myanmar Government's abiding by its original commitment to hold a multiparty general election for the first time in 30 years. It described the results of the election, which showed the opposition National League for Democracy (NLD) having won 396 parliamentary seats out of the 480 at stake, as clearly expressing "the general will of the Myanmar people."

"But there remains an important process starting from the convocation of parliament to the establishment of a new government," the statement said. It said the Japanese Government "sincerely hopes" to see the present government and the NLD "tackle these important tasks rationally ... in order to have a smooth transition of government at an early date."

Gen. Saw Maung, the head of Myanmar's military junta, has recently warned that his government will not be rushed by "foreign influence" in yielding power to the civilian opposition. He has pledged to hand over the reins of government after the newly elected parliament drafts and adopts a "sound and well-founded" constitution and forms a new government.

Yoda, Kodama Assume New Defense Agency Posts

OW2906023290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0135 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—The government announced Friday the appointments of Tomoharu Yoda as new administrative vice minister for the Defense Agency and Yoshio Kodama as new director for the Defense Facilities Administration Agency.

Yoda, currently head of the Cabinet Security Affairs Office, will replace retiring Seiki Nishihiro, while Kodama, who is chief secretary to the director general of the Defense Agency, will take over from Munekazu Matsumoto as defense facilities administrative head. Yoda, in turn, will be replaced by Ichiro Yoneyama in the Cabinet Security Affairs Office. The appointments are effective Monday.

Yoda, 58, is a graduate of Tokyo University's Law Department and has served in the National Police Agency and as director of the Defense Agency's Secretariat. He has been with the Security Affairs Office since June last year.

Kodama, 56, is also a law graduate of Tokyo University, and originally entered the Defense Agency in 1960. He has previously served as head of the Bureau of Personnel and has also held his current post since last June.

Vice Defense Minister on 'Defense Buildup'

OW0207085990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0812 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—New Vice Minister of Defense Tomoharu Yoda called on Monday for Japan's defense buildup effort to continue, noting that the future course of international security is still unclear despite progress in East-West detente.

Yoda, who succeeded Seiiki Nishihiro as vice minister of defense last week, said the full impact on political, military, and international security arrangements of the changes unfolding in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is still uncertain.

Yoda was speaking to reporters, discussing primarily Japan's three- to five-year defense spending program starting next year, which replaces the current 18.4 trillion yen, five-year defense buildup plan. It is not the time now to change Japan's basic defense policy, adopted in 1976, which calls for acquiring capabilities to repel "small-scale" and "limited" aggression against Japan, he said.

The outline is based on the assumption there will be no significant change in domestic and international security factors. Yoda shrugged off demands from the opposition camp for a cut or freeze in the nation's defense outlays, saying a minimum level of improvement is necessary to keep pace with progress in military technology.

The Security Council of Japan, the country's supreme defense policy board chaired by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, has held two sessions so far as part of its efforts to work out the new defense plan.

Rengo Urges Government To Cut Prices 10 Percent

OW0207065690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0626 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—A top labor leader urged the government Monday to join efforts with labor and management to try to reduce prices by around 10 percent by 1992 to narrow the wide differences between domestic and overseas prices. Akira Yamagishi, chairman of Rengo, Japan's largest trade union federation, made the appeal to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu when he submitted to him an interim price report worked out jointly with the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren).

Nikkeiren President Eiji Suzuki joined Yamagishi in submitting the report after the two endorsed it at their meeting earlier in the day. Suzuki and Yamagishi have met regularly since last January to discuss economic and social problems.

Yamagishi told reporters that 1992 will be "a turning point for the world economy" because of market integration of the European Community (EC) and other global changes expected that year. "We must reduce prices by some 10 percent by then and in this connection asked the prime minister to set up a national council to do so," he said.

It was the first time for Nikkeiren and Rengo to make joint policy recommendations to the government. The two groups plan to advance proposals on sky-high land prices and other problems in the future.

The Nikkeiren-Rengo report urges management and labor to help change Japan's industrial structure from being industry-oriented to consumer-oriented. As part of such efforts, it calls for a set of measures to rectify price gaps between the domestic and overseas markets and thus lower overall price levels.

It also recommends that the government, businesses, labor unions, and consumers each take specific steps with a view to reviewing pricing mechanisms that have created unfairly large differentials in the prices of the same goods at home and overseas.

The national organization mentioned by Yamagishi is to consist of government, labor, and business representatives. Its main objective is to work out a number of measures for price reductions, the report said.

It called on the government to step up deregulation efforts, conduct a wholesale review of the taxation system, and streamline the distribution system.

For businesses, the report proposed that they pass windfall earnings from currency rate changes on to the prices of their products and services, and exercise prudence in entertainment and advertisement spending.

It asked consumers to enhance their price consciousness and vigilance in an effort to keep corporate pricing behavior under close surveillance. It specifically advised consumers to avoid buying expensive name-brand goods when less costly products are available.

Labor-Managment Group Urges Structural Changes

OW0207035590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0159 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—A joint labor-management price committee called on labor unions and companies on Monday to change Japan's industrial structure from an industry-oriented economy to a consumer-oriented economy.

The call was made in an interim report which the committee presented to Akira Yamagishi, chairman of Japan's largest trade union Rengo, and to Japan Federation of Employers' Association (Nikkeiren) Chairman Eiji Suzuki in a regular Nikkeiren-Rengo summit meeting.

Yamagishi and Suzuki have met regularly since last January to discuss Japanese economic and social problems. The report said that creating a consumer-oriented economy is the key to realizing an affluent way of life for the Japanese people.

The report urged the government, companies, labor unions, and consumers to cooperate to reduce prices and to redress price gaps between domestic and foreign goods. The government could foster such changes by reforming the nation's distribution system and liberalizing its regulation of the economy, the report said.

Company managements and labor unions should contribute by restricting wage increases, a policy which would benefit all consumers, including workers. The report also urged consumers to refrain from buying expensive, foreign brand name goods. Among daily necessities which the report noted cost more in Japan than overseas were utility rates for electricity, gas and water service, and the cost of such food items as beef, rice, sugar, and milk.

The report urged the government to establish a council to formulate an action program aimed at eliminating such price disparities between Japan and overseas by 1992.

The labor-management price committee, set up by Rengo and Nikkeiren after their first summit talks last January, was formed to conduct a fact-finding study of the costs of 26 import and export items.

Mongolia

Two Groups Not To Participate in Elections

OW0107085890 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] After two days' meeting, the Mongolian Democratic Association and the Mongolian Democratic Party passed a decision on the refusal from further participation in the elections. They say that the ongoing elections to people's hurals of all levels do not correspond with the principles of equal participation of all political forces in the election, justice, and democracy.

They propose to hold the new elections after the Law on Elections was renewed with the participation of all political forces and all conditions for democratic elections were guaranteed.

These days the Party of National Progress and the Social Democratic Party, which formed a coalition together with the Mongolian Democratic Party, are going to meet to discuss the question of the further participation in the elections.

Opposition Leader Comments

OW0107125890 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] On July the 29th the elections to the people's hurals of all levels are to be held in Mongolia. For the first time in Mongolia's history, they will be held on a multiparty basis with the two coalitions opposing each other, that of the ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and that of democratic forces composed to newly formed opposition parties. However, on June the 19th the Mongolian Democratic Association and the Mongolian Democratic Party, the biggest opposition formation, declared officially that they will not participate in the elections. To comment on this decision, we invited to our studio, Mr. Suhbaatar, member of the Presidium of the Mongolian Democratic Association. He says the following:

[A male voice heard briefly in Mongolian, fading into English summarization] The main reasons of our nonparticipation are the following: The Law on Elections regulating the preelection campaign was passed before the official registration of political parties of Mongolia. It does not suit the present multiparty system situation in the country. It gives advantage to the ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, which, together with state bodies and the government, carries on intrigue against democratic forces. In order to get support in favor of the MPRP, it exerts pressure on people and misleads them, discrediting democratic forces. A number of MPRP members, who have been nominated as candidates to deputies by the Mongolian Democratic Party, find themselves under pressure on account of the MPRP. Thus, the party actually violates the human rights. The ruling party does not provide democratic forces with possibilities of normal work. The Law on Elections is being violated by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party itself which imposed such conditions for the democratic forces that are not inluded into the law. Electoral commissions do propaganda work in order to make people support the MPRP. Although the ruling party attempts to dub the forthcoming elections as just, equal, democratic, and free, in fact they do not suit the principle of justice at all. Though the Coalition of Democratic Forces have several times warned to stop violating the Law on Elections, the ruling party, however, did not take any measures to prevent the situation which has been spread all over the country. Mongolia's [word indistinct] destiny depends much on the forthcoming elections. If they fail to be genuinely free, just, equal, and democratic, we will lose five more years and Mongolia's economy will confront an ever-deeper crisis. So, we believe that by taking part in the elections will betray the Mongolian people who trust us, our members, and our supporters, says Mr. Suhbaatar.

North Korea

KCNA Denounces U.S.-ROK War Exercises

SK2906154990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—Formations of "A-6" assault planes and "FA-18" pursuit planes of the U.S. imperialists based in Iwakuni, Japan, staged a joint aerial strike exercise with formations of fighter-bombers and reconnaissance planes belonging to the U.S. 7th Airforce and the puppet Airforce aiming at increasing the capabilities of attack on the North in "case of emergency" between around 09:00 and 17:00 on June 26, according to military sources.

Between around 11:00 and 22:00 on June 27, the U.S. imperialists concentrically introduced formations of "FA-18" pursuit and assault planes into the sky above South Korea and let them stage a military game of striking targets on the ground simulating a surprise attack on objects in the inland and coastal area of the northern half of Korea in the sky above Kyonggi and Kangwon Provinces of South Korea under the support of formations of fighter-bombers of the South Korean puppet Airforce.

A total of 240 planes participated in them.

The U.S. imperialists brought "C-5a" and "C-130" transport planes carrying huge armed forces and operational equipment to the Osan airforce base from their bases overseas on June 26 and 27.

In one week from June 23, they incited a war atmosphere, staging like a real war a combined aerial war exercise for a forestalling strike at the targets in the strategical depth of the northern half of Korea with the mobilisation of fighter-bombers "F-16" of the 7th Airforce.

On June 28, a U.S. "E-3" AWACS plane made a shuttle flight between east and west along the military demarcation line to command the flying corps mobilized in the aerial war exercise against the North and commit an electronic espionage on the targets in the depth and sky of the northern half of Korea.

In the meantime, the South Korean puppets viciously staged joint ground, aerial and sea strike exercises aiming at attack on the North with the massive mobilisation of the puppet Army forces, planes and warships in the east coastal area from June 29.

NODONG SINMUN Denounces No's Remarks

SK0207101890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u made a speech titled "Towards the '90s of Development and National Unity" and answered questions put by representatives of different social standings at Chongwadae on June 29 in commemoration of the third anniversary of his "June 29 Declaration."

At a time when any of the "commitments to democratization" he made three years ago has not been implemented and they are criticized as "false commitments," he made again five-point commitments the keynote of which is "development and national unity."

This is no more than a clumsy political trick to cover up his treacherous nature and allure people with a frivolous "future aspect" so as to get rid of the present political and economic crisis and improve his public image for a long- term office, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary today.

Clamouring about the "second leap" No blared that he would "reinforce the foundations of economic development," achieve "regeneration of economy" and build a "society of hope," "society of trust" and "society of welfare" which would bring a good life to the South Korean people, the commentary notes, and points out: The falsehood of his commitments is proved by the reality of South Korea where political contradictions, economic bankruptcy and social confusion are daily going from bad to worse.

The South Korean economy is a colonial dependent economy which depends on foreign countries in funds and raw materials, equipment, technology and market and has only cheap workforce, land, air and water.

As long as the socio-economic structure full of contradictions remains, the "removal of discords between social strata and sectors and the building of a "society of hope, society of trust by national unity" in South Korea are "a painted cake." "The rich get richer and the poor poorer" and "disparity between the rich and the poor" grows there.

No incited "cultivation of national power" and confrontation of "strength," crying for "national unity" and building of "an economic system corresponding to reunification" under the pretext of "peaceful reunification." This does not mean peaceful reunification, but building "strength" with the backing of the outside forces and achieving "unification by prevailing over communism." This is a daydream that can never be realized.

No should rather apologize to the people for his crimes and step down from power as early as possible than embellish himself with poor excuses and false commitments and deceive the people.

If he continues to run along the road of fascism and division, treachery and war, in reliance upon the outside forces, he would be judged by history and people.

'Deception' of No Tae-u 29 Jun Declaration Noted

SK2906120390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 29 Jun 90

["Dictator's 'Commitments to Democratisation' End in Vain Talk"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in an article today says: the stark reality of South Korea fully proves that the traitor No Tae-u's "June 29 Declaration" in 1987 generally called "commitments to democratisation" was a criminal advertisement of falsity, deception, fraud and swindle designed merely to defuse the crisis.

Although the traitor No took the "presidential" seat by fraud and swindle, deceiving public opinion with a thousand and one "commitments to democratisation" he had made with the "June 29 Declaration" as the starting point, none of the "commitments" has been honoured and nothing has changed in South Korea.

The "release of detainees" much advertised by the puppets was a political farce. Most of those "released" were ordinary criminal offenders, and only a few of them political prisoners. And, pretending to set them free through the front porch, the puppets have jailed many more people through the back door and put on trial and penalized them.

At present, three times as many innocent people as were detained under the dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" are in prison in South Korea and their number is on a steady rise under the dictatorship of the "Democratic Liberal Party" (DLP) which came into being through three-party merger.

Far from implementing his "commitment" to "guarantee the people's basic rights to the maximum," No has maintained or malrevised the "National Security Law" and other fascist laws which suppress the people's liberties and is wielding them more ferociously.

Any slight movement of the patriotic democratic forces which call for independence, democracy and reunification is now "blockaded at the initial stage" and suppressed in South Korea, branded as "an illegal move of the forces seeking to subvert the system" and as "violence."

Worse still, the puppets now intend to totally reverse the empty "June 29 Declaration" itself.

Their scheme to force "a constitutional amendment for a parliamentary cabinet system" in disregard of the "constitutional amendment for the direct presidential election system" which was, in a way, the core of the "June 29 Declaration" is virtually as good as declaring the "June 29 Declaration" null and void. This is one more political coup to turn back the political situation to that before the "June 29 Declaration" and thus establish a system for the long-term office of the "DLP," a pro-U.S. conservative alliance.

The No group discarded the "commitment to the democratization of the press" also like a pair of worn-out shoes and came up with a fascist "bill of broadcasting structural reorganization" and blared that it would railroad it through the "National Assembly."

The situation clearly proves that the No group is pushing the South Korean society back to the days before the "June 29 Declaration" and is racing headlong along the road of fascist dictatorship, far overshadowing the "Yusin dictatorship" and the dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" through the alliance of pro-U.S. reactionaries.

ROK Student's Visit Remembered on Anniversary

News Conference Conducted

SK3006050190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—The 30th of June marks the first anniversary of the arrival in Pyongyang of woman student Yim Su-kyong to participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students as Representative of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop).

On this occasion, the Korean Committee of Struggle for the Release of Yim Su-kyong was interviewed by home and foreign reporters this morning.

Addressing the conference, Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee of Struggle for the Release of Yim Su-kyong, said that coed Yim was a true, justice-minded patriotic student and the "flower of the reunification" who cherish unbreakable faith for reunification.

According to Yo, the Committee of Struggle for the Release of Yim Su-kyong and the Korean Students Committee [KSC] plan to hold various political functions during the period from June 30 when Yim arrived in Pyongyang to August 15 when she went back to the South through Panmunjom, on the occasion of the first anniversary of her visit to Pyongyang.

A statement of the Korean Students Committee which is her inviter to the Pyongyang festival will be made public and a rally of more than 10,000 students be held in Pyongyang on July 7.

That day last year, the Korean Students Committee and the South Korean "Chondaehyop" made public in Pyongyang a "joint declaration of students in the North and the South on the independent and peaceful reunification of the country".

Along with this, students and people of all walks of life in the northern half of the Republic will send encouraging letters to coed Yim Su-kyong and a gathering to recite poems on the themes of her Pyongyang visit be held with large attendance.

Besides, the Korean documentary films showing Yim's activities in Pyongyang will be screened and other colorful functions be organized.

Yo Yon-ku expressed the determination to continue staging a vigorous campaigns for supporting the patriotic deed of coed Yim Su-kyong and for her release.

At the press conference, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Students Committee Yi Chan who is concurrently member of the Korean Committee of Struggle for the Release of Yim Su-kyong read out a statement of the KSC.

The statement says that the Pyongyang festival was brilliantly decorated and the will of the Korean students for reunification was demonstrated at home and abroad as "Chondaehyop" dispatched coed Yim Su-kyong to the festival as its official representative.

It denounces the South Korean military fascist clique's criminal suppression of "Chondaehyop" and coed Yim Su-kyong and strongly demands her unconditional release.

Student Group Demands Release

SK3006045190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—The Korean Students Committee bitterly denounces in the name of the entire Korean students and world conscience the No Tae-u military fascist clique for arresting and brutally persecuting woman student Yim Su-kyong, the "flower of reunification" loved by the entire fellow countrymen.

This is stressed in the statement issued today by the Korean Students Committee, which invited her to the Pyongyang festival, on the first anniversary of her participation in the Pyongyang festival as the delegate of the "National Council of Student Representatives" of South Korea (Chondaehyop).

The statement says:

The dispatch of Yim Su-kyong to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students by Chondaehyop as its official delegate, added shine to the Pyongyang festival and demonstrated the unshakable will of the youths and students in the North and the South of Korea for reunification worldwide.

All the activities conducted by Yim Su-kyong sharing the kindred feelings with our youths and students during her stay in the northern half of the country were all patriotic ones urged by her will to oppose a permanent split of the nation and accelerate reunification.

Her return to South Korea through Panmunjom despite the threats and obstructions of the South Korean authorities was a significant event which made a breakthrough in travel between North and South and a heroic deed which showed that the artificial barrier bisecting the North and the South could not be an everlasting one.

The statement denounces the South Korean rulers for having arrested her as soon as she entered the Southern portion of Panmunjom, repeatedly held illegal trials of her for a year by invoking the "National Security Law", the anti-reunification law, and passed a heavy penalty on her.

It goes on to say:

The South Korean authorities, afraid of the students' participation in the reunification movement, kicked up a repressive campaign branding "Chondaehyop" as pro-communist organization for dispatching Yim Su-kyong to the Pyongyang festival, arrested or put on the want list the core members of this organization and are resorting to despicable moves to destroy "Chondaehyop."

By repressing and penalising the youths and students representing the new generation who did good things for reunification, the South Korean rulers show by themselves that their talk about "national harmony" and "reunification" is a lie.

The No Tae-u group, who build higher the barrier while talking about travel and throw behind bars the envoys of reunification while crying for harmony, must immediately stop the anti-reunification crimes, unconditionally release Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon and put an end to the suppression of "Chondaehyop."

They must also renounce the anachronistic closed-door policy such as "unified channel of dialogue", pull down the concrete wall standing in the way of reunification and unconditionally abolish the "National Security Law."

The Korean Students Committee expresses the belief that all the youth and student organizations and people of South Korea will more courageously fight for the release of Yim Su-kyong and all other pro-reunification patriots.

At the same time, we express the expectation that the national and international youth and student organizations will continue to express active support to the Korean youth and students in the struggle for the rescue of Yim Su-kyong.

ROK Defector 'Impressed' With North's Socialism

SK3006225190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Yu Chong-kon, a young man who was an employee of the Chinmin Fisheries of South Korea before coming over to the northern half of the country some time ago, toured Kaesong, a city adjacent to the military demarcation line. He said he was really surprised to see at first hand the looks of the city which, once known as a consumer town, has developed into a modern light industrial city with many factories.

I was deeply impressed especially by the fact that the great President Kim Il-song and dear Mr. Kim Chong-il have provided the factories with excellent conditions from production facilities to the life of workers, he said.

After going round various places of the city, he emphasized that the North is our homeland pulsating with the spirit of our nation and overflowing with national emotions, a society where everyone enjoys equal rights and freedom, a genuine welfare society and a most superior socialist system where free education and free medical care are in force and tax is something unknown.

After inspecting the Koryo Museum he had this to say:

Many excellent historical remains left by our ancestors while bringing into bloom the Eastern culture from the time immemorial are preserved as they were in the North thanks to the correct policy of preserving the legacies of national culture.

It is inconceivable in the South.

The Koryo Museum boasts of the time-honored cultural legacies of our nation. It will actively contribute to exalting the national pride and to the study of the history of the culture of Koryo Dynasty and education in patriotism.

Noting that he felt more deeply through a visit to Kaesong what ardent desire for reunification the people, youth and students in the North, Yu Chong-kon said:

Everywhere I went I could see all people here are thinking first of the South Korean people and stepping up production and construction with an unshakable determination to reunify the divided country without fail.

I look forward to a reunified country in their sincere looks.

Liaison Committee Issues Reunification Bulletin

SK3006225890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—The International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea issued a bulletin on June 19 on the occasion of the month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Printed in the bulletin are an editorial entitled "Let Us Launch More Powerful Solidarity Movement Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in all Parts of the World" and a statement of the International Liaison Committee supporting the DPRK's new proposal for disarmament.

It is an irrefutable historical fact that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets ignited the Korean war, noted the editorial. It brought to light the truth behind the provocation of the Korean war with concrete historical materials.

The Korean people inflicted a crushing defeat upon the U.S. imperialists by waging a heroic struggle during the past fatherland liberation war, the editorial said, and stressed:

If peace is to be ensured in Korea, it must be reunified under any circumstances.

The editorial called upon the world to disclose the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and take solidarity measures to help achieve the reunification of Korea at an early date in accordance with the desire of the entire Korean people and the peaceloving peoples of the world.

Remains Delivered to South at MAC Meeting

SK0207052490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0529 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Panmunjom July 2 (KCNA)—The 499th secretaries' meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held here today.

At the meeting, our side, from the humanitarian stand, delivered to the U.N. forces side the body of a man, which was identified as a South Korean. It was discovered on the coast of Kumsan-ri, Paechon County, South Hwanghae Province, on June 23, 1990.

Radio Moscow Analysis of U.S. Forces Viewed

SK2906104990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 29 Jun 90

["It Is Preposterous To Cry Over 'Threat From the North'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—Radio Moscow June 27 aired a news analyst's article on the fact that the participants in the Korean-U.S. scholars interdisciplinary colloquium urged the U.S. Administration to withdraw its troops from South Korea.

Recalling that there have been deployed more than 40,000 U.S. forces in South Korea, the radio said: Though the United States makes much ado these days about the "cutback" of its forces present in South Korea, even the U.S. military analysts foresee it would, in actuality, have no effect on the U.S. forces' combat capacity.

According to data released by the United States, more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons are stockpiled in South Korea, the radio said, adding:

Why do the U.S. forces remain in South Korea?

Like Washington, Seoul still plays with words about the "military threat" from the North.

Is it possible to talk about such "threat" while the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is making consistent efforts to ease military tension on the Korean peninsula?

Isn't the well-known proposal of the DPRK to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone a proof of the sincere desire of the Republic to ease the military tension?

By the way, there has been and is no nuclear weapons in the DPRK.

We want to declare that it is absolutely preposterous to cry over "threat from the North" for funding an excuse for the presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea.

Gregg's Remarks on U.S. Troop Withdrawal Viewed

SK2906115190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 29 Jun 90

["Sophism of Old Agent Gregg"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gregg told a press conference on June 27 that the United States "will avoid a unilateral troop withdrawal from South Korea because of a continued threat of invasion from the North," a foreign news report said.

The worn-out fiction of "threat from the North" circulated by Gregg, an old agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, again at the instructions of his master, is a shameless sophism reversing black and white. This reveals the sinister intention of the U.S. imperialists to perpetuate and justify the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

There has been no "threat from the North" but "threat from the South" on the Korean peninsula.

We recently put forward a disarmament proposal for peace and detente on the Korean peninsula and have made all efforts to carry it into practice.

Peace, detente and disarmament are the trend of the contemporary times.

However, the U.S. imperialists, turning down our disarmament proposal, use again the habitual method which they have used over the 40 odd years to justify the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea.

This shows that they intend to lull the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people for independence, keep hold on South Korea as their colony and military base and reinforce their armed forces under the pretext of "threat from the North" and unleash a war against the North.

The U.S. imperialists must refrain from going against the trend of the times, act with discretion and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their aggression forces.

Newspaper Decries Redeployment of U.S. Vessel

SK0207104390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the dangerous military moves of the U.S. naval forces in the vicinity of the Korean peninsula.

The news analyst says the U.S. imperialists' announcement of their plan to base the carrier-type landing craft "Pelileu" on Sasebo in western Japan facing Korea cannot but draw close attention.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists used Sasebo as an aggression base against the Korean people during the Korean war and have revived its function in recent years, the news analyst says the planned deployment of "Pelileu" at Sasebo port is part of the manoeuvres to start another war in Korea.

The news analyst continues:

Coinciding with the announcement of the afore-said plan, the commander of the U.S. Pacific forces stated "there is no change" in the duty of his forces. This implies that the United States will steadily push along with the Asia- Pacific strategy against our Republic and other socialist countries and continue attaching importance to the marine strategy in its execution.

The United States, in line with this marine strategy, has concentrated on reinforcing the armed forces of the Pacific Fleet as a whole, particularly the nuclear armed forces, and improving its operational system and is replacing the old warships with new ones.

The United States must stop arms buildup and war preparations and take nuclear weapons and all the aggression forces out of South Korea and the Asia-Pacific region, the news analyst stresses.

More on 'Anti-U.S. Struggle' Day Rallies

SK0107085190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—Mass rallies were held in Tokchon City, South Pyongan Province, Ongjin County, South Hwanghae Province, Cholwon County, Kangwon Province, Huichon City, Chagang Province, Changpung County, Kaesong Municipality, and at the Sunchon vinalon complex, Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex and other places, on the "June 25, day of anti-U.S. struggle."

Seen at the places were slogans reading "U.S. imperialists, the provocateur of the Korean war and aggressor, get out of South Korea at once!" and "Let us pull down the barrier of division and open the door of national reunification!" and picture boards.

At the rallies the speakers said the Korean war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists on June 25, 1950 was a war of aggression in which they sought the brigandish aim of stifling the DPRK in its cradle and, furthermore, putting Asia and the rest of the world under their control.

Nevertheless, the U.S. reactionary ruling quarters including U.S. President Bush are these days running the gamut of tricks to cover up their crimes as the provocateur of a war of aggression in Korea and shift the blame for the breakout of the war on to us, the speaker said, adding: Nothing can erase the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists as the truculent aggressors, the shocking murderers, barbarous destroyers, who have been condemned and indicted by history.

The U.S. imperialists are pursuing a policy of another war, a nuclear war, on the Korean peninsula alone by more hideous means while talking about "detente" and "reduction" in Europe and other parts of the world, they stated.

Saying there is no ground or pretext for the U.S. imperialists to stay in South Korea today, the speakers urged them to get out of South Korea at once, taking along their aggression forces including nuclear weapons and the No Tae-u military fascist clique to stop seeking confrontation and division in partnership with foreign forces and step down from power without delay.

After the mass rallies, the participants staged demonstrations, loudly shouting slogans hitting at the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists, the provocateur of the war of aggression, and the No Tae-u military fascist clique.

WPK Notes 'Traditional Relations' With CPSU

SK0207104890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] today sent a message of greetings to the 28th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The message expresses the belief that the congress will greatly contribute to strengthening and developing the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, fulfilling the socio- political and economic tasks confronting the Soviet people and increasing the potentials of the country as a whole.

It wishes the congress big success in its work, expressing the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and between the Korean people and the Soviet people will grow stronger and develop through the struggle for peace and victory in the cause of socialism.

FRG Bundestag Committee Head Meets Officials

SK2906105890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Ho Tam today met and had a friendly talk with Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans Stercken and his companion at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

[KCNA, at 0502 GMT on 30 June, in a similar report adds "Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council, met and had a friendly talk with Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans Stercken and his companion at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on June 29.

"Song Ho-kyong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, was on hand."]

Ho Tam Meets With Swedish Embassy Official

SK3006052990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Ho Tam, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Friday met and conversed at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with Bengt Goeran Wide, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Swedish Embassy here, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Finnish Chuche Group Sends Kim Chong-il Letter

SK2906231590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il received a letter of thanks sent by Pekka Rantala, head, and Sepo Sepaenen, deputy head, of the Finnish solidarity delegation for the study of the chuche idea, before leaving here after paying a visit to Korea. The letter said the visit helped the delegation to get a good knowledge of the successes and achievements made by the Korean people under his sagacious leadership.

We believe that the day is not far off when the Korean people will remove the concrete wall and reunify the country, thus contributing to world peace, stressed the letter, adding: through this visit we have acquired a deep knowledge of the great chuche idea which is being developed and enriched by your Comrade Kim Chong-il, and it is the most precious mental pabulum.

DFRF Delegation Departs for Visit to PRC

SK3006111090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the

Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] led by its Presidium member Yom Tae-chun left here today by plane to visit China.

It was seen off at the airport by director Yu Ho-chun of the secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee and an official of the Chinese Embassy here.

NODONG SINMUN Marks CPC Anniversary

SK0107082590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 69th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China.

Pointing out that the CPC founding was a historical event of weighty importance in the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people for freedom, liberation and socialism, the paper says:

The CPC has carried out its mission and duty with honor and played its role as the headquarters, the guiding force of the Chinese revolution since it was founded.

Today, new changes are taking place in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work of the Chinese people.

The CPC has steadfastly guaranteed its leadership over the revolution and construction and achieved the stability and unity of the entire nation, invariably leading the Chinese people along the road of socialism.

The fraternal Chinese people are actively striving to build a modern socialism with Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus, maintaining the four cardinal principles and deepening the socialist reform and opening to the outside world.

Through their life experience, the Chinese people have realised that they can successfully build socialism only under the leadership of the CPC.

The Communist Party and Government of China are making strenuous efforts to promote the peaceful reunification of their country on the basis of the concept of "one country, two systems."

They are contributing to world peace and the cause of the independence of mankind, while pursuing the external policy of independence, sovereignty and peace.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the achievements made by the Communist Party and people of China in socialist construction.

Korea-China friendship is constantly strengthening and developing as unbreakable friendship with the flow of history.

Visits and meetings between the party and state leaders of the two countries and the comradely cooperation between the two parties and peoples are bringing Korea-China friendship into fuller bloom.

The party, the government and people of China are positively supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the building of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with class principles and revolutionary obligation.

The Korean people will as ever advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people in the common cause of building socialism against imperialism.

The members of the Workers' Party and people of Korea sincerely wish the members of the Communist Party and people of China greater advance in the struggle to implement the resolution of the 13th party congress and build a prosperous, modern and powerful socialist state.

Japan-Korea Peace March Group Visits Panmunjom

SK3006224990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—The Japan-Korea friendship visiting group led by Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, toured Panmunjom Friday.

The guests saw the rooms where truce talks were held and the Armistice Agreement was signed and the conference room of the Military Armistice Commission which show the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists who started a war of aggression in Korea and sustained a defeat.

After touring Panmunjom, the leader of the group said: The United States unleashed a war in Korea, with the helmet of the United Nations on, to realise their wild ambition for invading the northern half of Korea. But its people, closely rallied behind the great President Kim Il-song, smashed the aggressive intention of the United States and won the war.

While seeing the concrete wall built by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique along the whole length of the military demarcation line, member of the group Masashiro Kawasaki stressed: The South Korean authorities called the concrete wall "tank trap". This is a sheer sophism and lie.

The concrete wall should be pulled down, North-South dialogue held at an early date and the U.S. forces withdrawn from South Korea, he said, and continued:

Korea's reunification should be achieved independently and peacefully by the Korean people themselves in line with the five-point policy for national reunification laid down by the great President Kim Il-song.

Husako Kamura said it is a whopping lie to claim that there is no wall although it actually exists.

The members of the group made a peace march in Kaesong adjacent to the demarcation line, holding placards reading "Support to the five-point policy for national reunification!" and "Support to Korean reunification!"

They and working people in the city marched along the streets shoulder to shoulder, shouting "Korea is one!" "U.S. forces, out of South Korea!" "Eliminate nuclear weapons!" "Long live friendship between Japanese and Korean peoples!" "Long live Korean reunification!" etc.

Kim Il-song Sends Message to SRV Official

SK3006113390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on June 30 to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, on his 75th birthday.

The message says:

The Vietnamese people are now making great progress in the struggle to successfully build socialism, closely rallied around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries will further strengthen and develop, the message wishes new success to the Communist Party of Vietnam and its general secretary in its endeavours and his responsible work for a victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

WPK Delegation Ends Visits to Vietnam, Laos

SK0207041290 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] A delegation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], led by Deputy Director Kim Yang-kon, returned home by airplane after winding up its visits to Vietnam and Laos. Greeting the delegation at the airport were Kim Hyong-u, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and the Vietnamese charge d'affaires ad interim to our country.

KCNA Cites Castro Remarks on Concrete Wall

SK3006050390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Havana June 28 (KCNA)—The concrete wall built in the area South of the military demarcation line in Korea must be pulled down, declared Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in his interview given to the director of the CNN television of the United States on June 27, according to a Cuban T.V. report.

He said that the concrete barrier in Korea is justly denounced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since it is a product of the U.S. imperialists moves to divide her into the North and the South.

All the barriers built by the U.S. imperialists in Guantanamo of Cuba and other parts of the world must be torn down, he stressed.

Kim Il-song Welcomes Najibullah's Election

SK3006111690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1103 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, extended warm greetings to Comrade Najibullah today upon his election as chairman of the Central Committee of the Homeland Party of Afghanistan.

In the message Comrade Kim Il-song expresses the belief that the excellent relations of friendship between the two parties will continue to develop in the future and wishes Comrade Najibullah great success in his responsible work.

Kim Il-song Sends PPP's Nusrat Bhutto Gift

SK0107090890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song sent the documentary film "The Friendly Envoy of the Pakistan People" as a gift to Begum Nusrat Bhutto, chairperson of the Pakistan People' Party [PPP].

The gift was conveyed at a meeting held at the Korean Embassy in Pakistan on June 28.

The gift of President Kim Il-song was conveyed to Begum Nusrat Bhutto by the Korean ambassador to Pakistan.

Expressing deep thanks to President Kim Il-song for the gift, Begum Nusrat Bhutto said: The warm welcome of the Korean people to the delegation of our People's Party was one more demonstration of the friendly feelings between the two parties and peoples of Pakistan and Korea.

While staying in Korea, I enjoyed special care from the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

They saw to it that 100,000 people warmly welcomed our delegation along the route and showed special concern.

President Kim Il-song is, indeed, a man with a strong sense of duty.

Nowhere else in the world one can ever find such an outstanding and great leader as President Kim Il-song.

He is a popular leader, an illustrious thinker and theoretician and experienced statesman.

After the meeting the participants looked round the pictures displayed and saw the documentary film "The Friendly Envoy of Pakistan People".

Tanzanian Official Lauds Kim Il-song's Guidance

SK2306111990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA)—Alfred C. Tandau [name as received], member of the Central Committee and secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, was interviewed by a KCNA reporter before his departure for home.

It is my fourth visit to Korea, but each time I am enchanted by the great progress in your country, C. Tandau said, and went on: the achievements made by the Korean people in all political, economic and cultural fields under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] are of a very high level.

The Korean people are now building successfully a peculiar socialism of Korean style which is suited to the specific conditions of their country. All the achievements have been possible because the WPK is unswervingly maintaining the independent line in all fields of revolution and construction on the basis of the chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Socialist society is a society where there is no exploitation and oppression of man by man and all the people are guaranteed true equality and freedom, he said, and continued: The socialist system of Korea is, indeed, a true popular system under which the people are masters of the state and society.

Noting that the achievements registered in Korea are a great inspiring strength not only to our Tanzanian people but also to the people of all the progressive countries, he wished the Korean people greater success in their endeavors to further consolidate and develop the socialist system.

Tanzanian Leader Visits Agriculture Venture

SK2906105390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi visited the Korea-Tanzania Agricultural Joint- Venture Company district on June 23.

He expressed great satisfaction after seeing the operation of the harvesters and transport machines and going round the construction site of a power station.

At the consultative meeting held that day, the president repeatedly expressed thanks to the Korean technicians and constructors who carried out many undertakings including land reclamation, building of residential houses, roads and power stations in a short period, and said that the Korea- Tanzania joint-venture in agriculture is an example of South-South cooperation.

He extended heartfelt thanks to the great President Kim Il-song for making efforts for South-South cooperation.

Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Somali President

SK3006114090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings today to Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the independence of Somalia.

The message wishes the Somali president and people greater success in their work to consolidate the national independence and achieve the prosperity of the country.

Ethiopia's Mengistu Sends Solidarity Message

SK0107081090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a solidarity message from Mengistu Haile-Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the revolutionary Army, on the occasion of the month of anti-imperialist solidarity with the Korean people.

The message says that the staunch struggle and persistent efforts of the WPK and the government and people of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of Korea and the wise and constructive initiatives put forward by President Kim Il-song, in particular, are evoking support and sympathy from among the world peaceloving forces.

Noting that the new five-point policy is another vivid proof of the steadfast will of President Kim Il-song for the reunification cause, the message expresses the conviction that the Korean people under his wise leadership will gain success in their struggle for the reunification of the country and the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a peace zone.

Kim Il-song Greets Rwandan President Habyarimana

SK3006115690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 28 sent a message of greetings to Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president- founder of the national revolutionary movement for development, on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the independence, the 17th anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic and the 15th founding anniversary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda.

The Rwandan people have made a vigorous drive to build a new life and now, under the leadership of the president and closely rallied around the movement, are registering great successes in their efforts to achieve the nation's harmony and unity and develop the national economy, the message notes, and says: The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over these achievements.

It wishes the president greater success in his work for the independent development and prosperity of the country and expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop.

Kim Il-song Sends Message to Burundi's Buyoya

SK3006115190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings on June 28 to Pierre Buyoya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the Republic of Burundi, on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the independence of Burundi.

The Burundi people under the leadership of the president are now waging a vigorous struggle for national redressment and unity and registering great success in it, says the message.

The message wishes the president greater success in his work for the development and prosperity of the country and expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop.

SPA Delegation Departs for Equatorial Guinea

SK2806105890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of its Standing Committee, left Pyongyang today for the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

It was seen off at the airport by Paek In-chon, vice-chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, Kim Yong-yong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Boris Morozov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy here.

Kim Il-song Sends Replies to Foreign Leaders

SK3006044390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent messages to the [communist] party leaders of different countries in reply to their messages of greetings upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He sent messages to Pichai Rattakun, leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand; Nusrat Bhutto, chairperson of the Pakistan People's Party; Demetris Christofias, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus; Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Georges Hawi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lebanon; Walid Junblatt, president of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon; Fernando Sanchez, general secretary of the Coordination of the Socialist Latin American and member of the House of Deputies of the Constituent Assembly of Peru; Gus Hall, national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States of America; Sam Marcy, chairman of the National Committee of the Workers World Party of the United States; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the popular force organized in Costa Rica; Jorge Del Prado, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party; Alfredo Filomeno, general secretary of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru; member of the Senate Rolando Brena Pantoja, president of the Executive Committee of the National Left Revolutionary Union of Peru; Luis Alva Castro, general secretary of the National Executive Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front; Rigoberto Padilla Ruz, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras; Bruno Kreisky, honorary chairman of the Socialist International; Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal; Peter Symon, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Australia; Eric Trevett, general secretary of the Central Committee of the New Communist Party of Great

Britain; and Santiago Carrillo, chairman of the Central Committee of the Spanish Workers' Party.

In reply messages Comrade Kim Il-song expressed deep thanks to the foreign party leaders who sent warm congratulations and wishes on his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and believed that the friendly relations forged between the Workers' Party of Korea and the above-said parties will grow stronger and develop.

Newspaper on Significance of Youth Festival

SK0107090190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—The Pyongyang festival was a significant festival which fully demonstrated to the whole world the might of our party, our people and our socialism and the might of the chuche idea and made a great contribution to the development of the world youth movement and the cause of independence against imperialism.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a signed article titled "Pyongyang Festival Was Historical Event Which Demonstrated Advantages of Socialism and Might of Single-Hearted Unity".

The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was held in Pyongyang from July 1 to 8 last year with the participation of youth and student delegates from 180 countries and some 60 international and regional organizations and many foreign friends. It was a grand international festival which was held on the highest level in its content, form and scale and in its organization and operation.

The great leader President Kim Il-song delivered a historical speech of congratulations "Young People and Students, Be the Vanguard of Our Times" at the opening ceremony of the festival. The speech gave a comprehensive exposition of the characteristics of our age in which the struggle for the building of an independent and peaceful, new world has been intensified as never before, the mission of the youth and militant tasks facing the world youth and students to powerfully propel the advance of the era of chajusong.

Underlining the significance of the Pyongyang festival, the article says:

The significance finds expression, first of all, in that the festival fully displayed worldwide the might of the single-hearted unity of the entire people who help and lead each other forward, closely rallied behind the party and the leader with one mind and one purpose.

Our people, confronted with the formidable enemy of imperialism, successfully made vast-scale preparations for the festival, leaving nothing to be desired, while directing great efforts to economic construction and the betterment of the people's living. It was a startling miracle which could be wrought only by our people, closely rallied behind the party in the same ideology and purpose.

Our party members and working people, through the enchanting opening and closing ceremonies and many other functions of the festival, fully showed the close unity, organization and discipline of our people who were unanimous in thinking and acting according to the idea and will of the party.

The historical significance of the Pyongyang festival also finds expression in that it powerfully demonstrated the advantages of our socialism and taught the revolutionary people the precious truth that only socialism is able to provide the people with an independent and creative life suited to the nature of the social beings.

There is now an acute confrontation between socialism and imperialism in the international arena. The imperialists, vociferating about the "crisis of socialism," are getting overheated in viciously slandering socialism.

The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students which was held under such acute international circumstances marked an important occasion in smashing the anti-socialist moves of the imperialists and demonstrating the undisputed superiority of socialism to capitalism.

The Pyongyang festival also greatly contributed to strengthening the true international friendship and solidarity among the world youth, students and people on the basis of the idea of independence against imperialism and fully manifested internally and externally the unswerving will of our nation for reunification. This is another expression of the great significance of the festival.

Noting that the Pyongyang festival was held with a large attendance, which is a brilliant result of our party's tested leadership, the article stresses:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il energetically directed the preparations for the festival to realise the noble intention of the great leader to make the Pyongyang festival the most grand and successful festival ever in the history of the festival movement.

Kim Chong-il's 'On-The-Spot Guidance' Hailed

SK0107084090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—A national meeting marking the 15th anniversary of the on-the-spot guidance of the Komdok mining complex by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was held on the spot on June 30.

Hong Si-hak, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], chief secretary of the South Hamgyong provincial party committee and chairman of the South Hamgyong provincial People's Committee, made a report at the meeting.

The reporter said:

Comrade Kim Chong-il, with full assessment of the position and importance of the complex in the overall economic construction of the country and in the fulfilment of the six-year plan, visited Komdok on July 1, 1975, to deeply acquaint himself with the production and its prospect and set forth tasks for increasing the production of nonferrous metal ores and for the working class to play its role as the leading class in the revolution and ways for their implementation, the reporter stressed.

The tasks given by Comrade Kim Chong-il in his on-the-spot guidance are a militant banner encouraging the workers of Komdok to a new struggle and feats and a highly important guideline that must be held fast to in socialist construction.

The reporter said that great changes have taken place in the complex over the last fifteen years under the leadership of the party to turn it into a mighty nonferrous metal ore production base of the nation.

Han Song-yong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Chung-nin, secretary of the C.C., the WPK, and other senior officials attended the meeting.

Meanwhile, a photo exhibition opened on the spot and a performance was given by artistes of the Pibada opera troupe and the art circle members of the complex.

Newspaper on Passing Along Revolution's Values

SK3006103790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—The historic course of the Korean revolution over the 60 years since the Kalun meeting clearly proves that the path of chuche chosen and traversed by the Korean people is the most straight short cut and correct road to victory of the revolution, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The history of the Korean revolution which has consistently advanced along a straight path of the revolution set by the Kalun meeting gives precious experience and lessons to the revolutionaries and other people, the daily says.

The daily devotes one whole page to a signed article entitled "Korean Revolution Is Glorious Revolution Which Has Consistently Advanced Along the Path of Chuche" on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Kalun meeting.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened the meeting of leading personnel of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League 60 years ago and published the classical work "The Path of the Korean Revolution," brightly indicating the path of our revolution.

The 60-year long course of our revolution is a proud history in which consistency has been firmly ensured in its line and policy and a glorious history in which the indomitable fighting spirit and trait created in the period of the start of the revolution have been successfully carried forward, the article notes.

The article makes a special mention of the following points:

The lessons and experience in the history of the Korean revolution which is characterized by strict consistency and continuity serve the people who are struggling to carry forward and develop the revolutionary cause as a very valuable guideline. They contain all the theoretical and practical problems arising in further developing in depth the revolutionary cause including the question of adding lustre to the guiding idea of the leader at the dawn of the revolution and defending its essence and the question of guaranteeing continuity in the strengthening of the subject of the revolution.

Only when we treasure the experience and lesson and take them as the guideline in our struggle can we successfully hew the path to a bright future of the revolution.

The whole course of the Korean revolution teaches the valuable truth that in order to surely guarantee consistency and continuity in the revolutionary struggle it is imperative to have a revolutionary party boundlessly loyal to the cause of the leader and uphold its leadership.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"To lead the people's cause of chajusong to final victory, it is essential to continue to strengthen and develop the party, the vanguard organization of the working class, as the revolution advances and society develops."

It is a serious lesson taught by history that when the character of the party changes and its leadership ability weakens, the revolutionary generation is cut off and the gains of the revolution are lost.

What is important in the activities of the party leading the revolutionary cause with consistency is to constantly deepen and develop the revolution and construction in keeping with new historical conditions, firmly adhering to the revolutionary stand of the working class under whatever circumstances.

One must not deviate even an inch from the principled and fundamental path paved in the incipient period of the revolution, no matter how the circumstances and conditions may change. If the principle is abandoned while absolutizing only the changed circumstances it will be impossible to defend the fundamental interests of the revolution. On the contrary, if one falls into such a dogmatic error as resorting to the existing method in defiance of the changed circumstances, the revolution cannot be advanced with vigor. In the final analysis, the inheritance and development of the revolutionary cause rests with the party of the working class possessing the ability and quality with which to solve these two points properly.

It is thanks to the correct policy and leadership of our party that we are convincingly advancing toward the future of communism, firmly keeping to the socialist principles and methods even under such conditions as today when the imperialist moves against socialism are being intensified as never before and a large number of complicated problems crop up on the world political scene.

The course of the Korean revolution tells another lesson that the traditions of the revolution must be valued very much and carried forward generation after generation.

What is important in the inheritance of the revolutionary tradition is to take a firm stand that we recognise only the traditions established by the leader who blazed of the revolution for the first time and do not allow any other "traditions".

The historical experience shows that the moves of the enemy to bungle the revolutionary cause begin without exception with disparaging the purity of the revolutionary traditions, and if such moves are allowed and fostered, the revolutionary cause will deviate from the road taken by the leader.

Today the Korean people are devotedly struggling to defend the socialism of our style won by the revolutionary martyrs and the old generation at the cost of their blood to the end, setting store by the lines and experiences created by their leader, their party. This is also attributable to the fact that the work of carrying forward the revolutionary traditions has been consistently and continually developed in depth in our country.

It is a precious truth proven in the practice of the Korean revolution that only when the whole party and the entire people are firmly armed with the revolutionary traditions and all the work of the revolution and construction is oriented toward inheriting the revolutionary traditions can a history of great victory be created to stoutly carry forward one ideology, one blood ties only.

KCNA Views Socialism-Imperialism Confrontation

SK2906115690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 29 Jun 90

["Sharp Confrontation and Struggle Between Socialism and Imperialism and Between Progress and Reaction"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—A trend of detente is appearing in the international relations at present, but the main stream in the development of international relations is still confrontation and struggle between socialism and imperialism and between progress and reaction, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article.

It quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying:

"At present a sharp confrontation and struggle between socialism and imperialism and between progress and reaction are continuing in the international arena."

Confrontation and struggle between socialism and imperialism and between the forces of progress and reaction are inevitable, the article says, and goes on:

Imperialism is aggressive, predatory, dominationist and bellicose in its nature.

The imperialists are launching anti-communist, anti-socialist offensive more craftily and viciously than ever before.

The U.S.-led imperialist reactionaries are intensifying the anti-socialist campaign in political field. They are persistently resorting to the smear propaganda about "failure of communism," and "superiority of free society" and the like in a bid to dampen people's faith in socialism and communism and imbue them with illusion about capitalism.

Clamouring about "democratic freedom," "political pluralization," etc, they are attempting to destroy the socialist power and do away with the gains of revolution. At the same time, they are meddling in the internal affairs of socialist countries and making unreasonable demands under deceptive slogan of "human rights," and if their demands are not accepted, they take sanctions at will to bring them to their knees. They are also viciously scheming to turn back the socialist countries to capitalism by paralysing people's revolutionary consciousness through ideological and cultural infiltration into the socialist countries, bribing them economically with "aid" as a bait, and instigating anti- socialist elements to create socio-political disturbances.

The imperialists' "peaceful transition" strategy to undermine socialism with the policy of strength is a threat to the people's cause of socialism.

Because of these moves of the imperialists confrontation and struggle between socialism and imperialism cannot but continue.

Meanwhile, the imperialists are intensifying offensives against non-aligned and other developing countries which are striving for independence and progress and building a new society.

The imperialist reactionaries' offensives against socialism and the progressive forces are nothing but last-ditch efforts of modern imperialism in a tight corner at home and abroad, and it shows the inevitability of their downfall.

Advancement in Irrigation Methods Reported

SK3006112290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1113 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Industrial establishments across Korea have produced more than 7,900 units of irrigation equipment of 130 kinds including 2,100 large pumps and electric machines in the first six months of the year.

This made a great contribution to the construction of more than 400 kilometres of "man-made rivers" whose per second water passage capacity is several dozen tons and the consolidation and development of the achievements in irrigation.

The industrial establishments throughout the country including the Nagwon machine complex, the Taean heavy machine complex and the Huichon general machine-tool works successfully supplied in a short period large quantities of equipment needed for the irrigation through a vigorous drive for supporting the countryside while carrying out their regular production assignments.

Newspaper Stresses Developing Local Industry

SK3006110090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today lays stress on developing local industry in a signed article dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the publication of the work of the great leader President Kim Il-song "Let Us Further Develop Local Industry."

President Kim Il-song in his speech at the national conference of workers in local industry which was held on June 30, 1980 profoundly analysed and reviewed the achievements and experiences gained in building local industry after the June 1958 plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in our country, where even handicraft economy had been destroyed under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and everything reduced to heaps of ashes during the war, and set forth the tasks and ways to develop local industry more quickly in accordance with the requirement of the developing reality.

The local industry of Korea was created in accordance with our party's unique policy of developing large scale centrally-run industry in parallel with minor local industry.

Its main purpose is to satisfy the local demand for consumer goods by feeding on local raw materials.

The development of local industry is claiming the active participation of a large number of people including dependent family members of workers and office workers in public work, speeding up their revolutionization and working-classization and enhancing the role of a county as a base of supply to the countryside.

It is our party's plan and intention in the policy of making revolution in light industry to sufficiently meet the demand of the people for consumer goods in the shortest possible time, the article says, and adds: If the party's plan is brought into practice, the advantages of our socialist system will be fully displayed and a new turn will take place in the economic and cultural life of the people. In order to develop local industry at present the biggest efforts should be directed to maintaining steady production and making the most of the existing production capacity at local industry factories.

South Korea

No Tae-u Address Marks Anniversary of Declaration

SK3006073090 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1000 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Speech by President No Tae-u at Chongwadae [presidential residence] on 29 June to mark the third anniversary of the 29 June Declaration—live]

[Text] I am delighted to meet with you. I welcome this visit to Chongwadae by people from all walks of life. I am very happy to have this opportunity to deliberate and converse with you on how and what we should do for the development of our nation in the nineties.

Three years ago today, I announced the 29 June Declaration, upholding the ardent ambitions of all our fellow countrymen. Prompted by this, Korea's political democratization started. The course of democratization had to undergo the various phenomena we witnessed during this turning point, when laws and procedures were in disorder and even the values and authority that people needed to obey were damaged. At the same time, however, we were able to bring about tremendous changes.

During this new situation, our expanded autonomy created broad domestic social changes, which we had to cope with by way of a new consciousness, and, in the eyes of the entire world, Korea established a new position and image as a fair democratic state.

Thanks to the strength of all fellow countrymen, our country, which war had reduced to ashes, turned into a lively industrial state. Based on this strength, we finally created a country that hosted an excellent Olympics while carrying out democratization.

Because we carried out democratization and created a prosperous state, we were able to establish diplomatic relations with many socialist nations in East Europe and to hold the ROK-USSR summit, which, in the past, we could have never imagined.

Relations between our nation and the Soviet Union, China, and other socialist countries are now being normalized. This reality shows that an important change toward peace and national reunification has begun on the Korean peninsula.

The Korean peninsula's cold-war situation is changing. The nineties will be an era for us to achieve peaceful reunification. To prepare for North Korea's change and a turning point in national reunification, no matter when these might occur, we should work out measures to cope with them.

Achieving democracy, prosperity, and national unity is in itself a foundation on which peaceful reunification can be realized. We must now focus all of our strength on creating a harmonious society by continuously developing our economy and removing discord from all social circles.

Whether or not we achieve these two tasks in the nineties will decide the fate of national reunification and our nation's future in the 21st century. To step up development even higher and achieve national unity in the nineties, we should carry out the following tasks:

First, we must pursue peaceful reunification and build economic structures in preparation for reunification. The course of reunification of East and West Germany shows that West Germany's economic strength serves as a practical, motivational force for reunification. We must build economic strength to ensure that happiness and prosperity will be achieved for all countrymen.

In the realm of economics, North and South Korea must exchange goods, technology, and capital that they need from one another, as well as cooperate economically while transcending politics. For this, the government will unlimitedly allow airplanes and ships and other means of transportation and goods to be brought in from North Korea.

We will assist and encourage economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, China, and other socialist countries from the standpoint of achieving our reunification and prosperity.

The government will establish a fund for joint cooperation with North Korea and other socialist countries to secure common prosperity and will expand it in a phased manner. By combining mutually superior production means, we will positively pursue joint ventures in third countries.

Second, because our economy has freed itself from the stage of government-led development, all forces, including entrepreneurs, workers, consumers, and the government, should take charge of their respective roles and attain an advanced economy.

At a time when the nation has achieved an annual per capita income of $5,000, we are at a crossroads of becoming an economically advanced country or remaining a developing country.

By merely holding to past methods of development, we will face limitations. Our economy has not been able to free itself from difficult stages, including a decline in competitive power. The government will give top priority to keeping the inflation rate within the single digits, and it will make every political effort to attain healthy growth.

The primary forces for achieving prosperity in a market economy are, needless to say, entrepreneurs in private industry and everyone else who is engaged in economic activity.

Enterprises should make greater investments in developing ultramodern advanced industry, technology, and manpower. Workers should strive to enhance productivity.

Under the difficult circumstances in which the yen's exchange rate doubled within a three-year period beginning in 1986, Japanese entrepreneurs doubled the growth rate of exports by enhancing competitiveness. This was helped by fact that entrepreneurs developed technology while workers enhanced their productivity.

In our country's shoe-manufacturing industry, which was sluggish several years ago and was viewed as an industry in decline, employers and employees firmly united, strove to develop technology, and worked hard without discord. This year, the shoe-manufacturing industry is again enjoying prosperity. This is not at all an accident.

If entrepreneurs, workers, and the government firmly unite to strengthen competitiveness, expand exports, and attain a healthy annual growth rate of eight or nine percent, we will attain a per capita income amounting to $10,000 by 1997.

The future of our economy also depends on industrial peace. Through the trials and errors of the past, workers have realized that their radical and unreasonable demands have failed to benefit them, and entrepreneurs have become aware that if they adhere to old ways of thinking, not accepting workers as members of the community who are in the same boat and share the same destiny, it will be difficult to develop enterprises.

The government will assume the position of being a fair and impartial mediator in relations between employers and employees, and it will not tolerate illegality on either side.

Third, the government will strive to carry out a full-range of tasks to expand development and to enhance all fellow countrymen's standard of living.

If we do not immediately and boldly expand capital investment in our already over-burdened social facilities, including railways, expressways, and ports, our economic efficiency will be reduced and our development blocked.

The plan for creating an electric railway between Seoul and Pusan, the plan for widening the constantly congested Seoul- Inchon and Seoul-Suwon highways, and the plan for building highways along the west coast must begin immediately, not only for the purpose of making the people's lives convenient but also for economic growth.

Over the next 11 years, we must invest 27 trillion won to build subways and circle freeways around six major cities to ease traffic problems. We also have to concentrate our efforts on preserving clean water and air and maintaining an amenable environment.

Fourth, we must build hope within society. This will ensure a still brighter tomorrow for all the hard-working people who understand that it will be impossible to secure further development without consolidating national harmony by removing friction within various segments of society.

The government should drastically reduce its restrictions and interference in the free market economy, thereby giving the market a free rein. Meanwhile, the government must also work to ensure the fair distribution of wealth and social justice, which are difficult to achieve solely through the functioning of the market. Toward this end, the government will reform the tax system, levy heavier taxes on unearned income and inherited property, and it will invest a large amount of funds in housing, medical care, and education, while it increases aid to those who feel that they have failed to benefit from the nation's economic success. By reforming the tax system this fall, the government will see to it that those with earned income pay less taxes and those with unearned income and inherited property pay more.

Under the reformed tax system, the government will give special tax deductions to low-income families and those who have no home, thereby helping those working people who are burdened by rising rents. The government also will lessen medical expenses for low- income workers by broadening deductions for medical insurance.

I am well aware of how urgent the housing problem is for workers and those with low incomes. It hurts me to think about the sufferings of people with low income.

I have promised to build 2 million houses during my term of office. We already have started building 1.1 million houses and over 2 million will have been built by the end of 1992. In light of the fact that there were 6 million houses in our country at the end of 1987, the number of houses we are now building is enormous, for it represents more than one-third of the total number of houses in the country. Two million houses equal the number of homes in Seoul, Pusan, and Taegu combined.

This fall, when the people earnestly begin moving into the 900,000 houses built by the public sector for low-income families, the housing situation for low-income families will markedly improve. Without fail, I will see to it property speculation is stopped for good and that people never again experience these same sufferings, which were caused by rising property prices.

I will see to it that the idle lands owned by conglomerates are sold without fail, and I will take steps to keep businesses from acquiring lands that are not required for business activities.

The government remains alert to this situation in the belief that its strong policy has resulted in curbing property speculation. In the meantime, the government plans to systematically prevent property speculation by legislating a law to force sellers and buyers of property to register their real names before a transaction can be finalized.

With the entire population beginning to benefit from medical insurance since last year, the people's medical care has noticeably improved. To alleviate a shortage of hospital beds, however, the government plans to help private medical institutions increase the number of beds in hospitals by 20,000 over the next three years. The government also will see to it that hospitals have complete emergency treatment systems before the end of next year so emergency patients receive treatment without delay.

Last year, the government announced a comprehensive rural development plan to improve the standard of living in rural and fishing communities, and it already has invested a large amount of funds in this. Since it has become so urgent to help poor farmers and fishermen lessen their hardships, the government will broaden opportunities for them by creating jobs in areas other than farming and fishing, while trying to buy autumn harvest grains from them before others.

Extending aid to those low-income people around us who feel they have missed out on the benefits of economic success constitutes a basis for national harmony. By 1992, the government will hire more than 4,000 social welfare specialists—those who have majored in social welfare in universities—and send them to areas where low-income families are concentrated, as well as to other small administrative districts, as part of a measure to find ways to help needy families.

A society equipped with a welfare system where there are no people who feel they have missed out in benefiting from economic success is the firm foundation on which to build a stable and developing society. Not only the government, but also businesses and all other social sectors should play active roles in removing friction from our society.

For the next two-and-a-half years, until my term of office expires, I will, without fail, lay a foundation for balanced social development, even if it might be impossible to realize all the benefits of a welfare society during that period.

Fifth, we must build a society in which people can live in peace and trust each other. Although we have pledged to protect the people from crime and have been resolutely coping with crime and violence, our society remains in a transitional period in which a new form of law and order has not been completely achieved.

Freedom of the press and unrestricted voices from all walks of life have reduced corruption and irregularities. Nevertheless, old habits still linger in some corners of our society. The government will resolutely deal with such phenomena. People's participation even in the effort to remove the uneasy social atmosphere is important in creating a new democratic order.

To make our nation an advanced country by solving such problems, there must be a new awareness on the part of people from all walks of life. All advanced countries that enjoy affluence are, without exception, democratic in nature and maintain high moral standards. If the well-off people in our society immerse themselves in a luxurious lifestyle and excessive consumption and care about nothing else as long as they can enjoy their cozy life, neither national harmony nor economic growth can be achieved.

Democracy can be realized only when every person fulfills his duty and responsibility. Before requesting his own share, every person in our society must think about his duty and fulfill it by exercising self-restraint and cooperating with others. Only then can we achieve democracy, development, and national harmony.

We must make the nineties, which will prove to be an era of challenge and opportunity, a decade of great accomplishments by way of pooling our efforts. Whether we can become an advanced country or not, as well as whether we can realize reunification or not, will depend on how we do in the few years to come.

Already half of my term of office has expired. But during the rest of my tenure, I will devote myself to fulfilling the desires of my fellow countrymen. I beg the people, too, to pool their strength for this purpose.

Thank you. [applause]

Assessment of Kim Il-song's Health Continues

Newspaper Analyzes Photograph

SK2906111190 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 29 Jun 90 p 3

[By reporter O Tae-chin]

[Excerpts] Many people became extraordinarily interested in the health of Kim Il-song when a photograph was released on 28 June showing Kim Il-song leaving the site of his birthday celebration last April, supported under his arms by his aides. We are interested in Kim Il-song's health because how much longer Kim Il-song, 78, will live is directly connected with the future of the North Korean system and the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The photo in question of Kim Il-song, which was carried by a Czechoslovak weekly, shows him coming down stairs carefully with his secret servicemen helping him by holding his arms. Kim Il-song is seen leaning on the secret servicemen who were holding his arms, leading us to suspect he is ill from a disease affecting his walking. The physicians who analyzed the photo in question were all of the opinion Kim Il-song may be suffering from degenerative arthritis, which is one the geriatric diseases.

Doctor Kim Ho-yon of the Kangnam St. Mary's Hospital said, "He seems to be suffering from arthritis of the hip joints, which causes a limitation of motion at the knee joints, and because the muscles of his thigh are weakening due to old age, he may need weight control and physical therapy." If one is suffering from arthritis of the hip, the joints swell, causing pain, and the pain is aggravated when he comes down stairs. Dr. Kim said, "If he had been helped by his aides holding his arms and if he were underweight, we could assume he is terminally ill, but since his face looks healthy, he has not reached such a state." He then added, however, that "Since his arms, held by his aides, looked weak, his symptoms of arthritis seem to be considerably serious."

Dr. Yun Pang-pu of the Yonsei University Hospital, who has the same opinion about the degenerative arthritis, said, "Since Kim Il- song did not look to be in pain, it seems he has no cardiopulmonary problem. Dr. Yun then added, "However, he looked as old as 85," thus expressing doubt about the assessment to date that he is healthy for his age. According to the testimonies by those who have met Kim Il-song recently, Kim has difficulty in walking, his sight has deteriorated so much he has difficulty reading, and is suffering from geriatric diseases, such as prostatitis and hearing loss. [passage omitted]

However, a ROK Government source said Kim Il-song has no serious health problem yet, and that he is carrying out his job in a normal manner.

This government source added, "Although Kim Il-song is suffering from various geriatric diseases, he is healthy for his age." He referred to the fact Kim Il-song delivered a 70-minute policy speech standing at the Supreme People's Assembly and that he has continued to receive foreign envoys and delegations. [passage omitted]

Possible Health Problem Denied

SK2906114590 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 29 Jun 90 p 2

[Article by reporter Yi Chae-ho]

[Text] It was learned that despite his old age, 78, North Korea's Kim Il-song is carrying out his normal activities, including long speeches, local tours, and frequent reception of foreign guests.

Pertinent government organizations disclosed on 29 June that Kim Il-song received 70 to 80 foreign delegations this year.

On 17 June, he received a delegation led by [Albert C.] Tandau, secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, and on 28 June, received credentials from Zheng Yi, new Chinese ambassador to North Korea. This was immediately followed by a conversation with a Chinese delegation led by Wang Wenqian, secretary of the Dandong Party Committee. His meetings with foreign guests take place at intervals of almost two or three days or five or six days. They are not brief encounters but meetings where conversations take place. However, no foreign guest who has met Kim Il-song has said that he is in bad health.

On 24 May, Kim Il-song delivered a policy speech to the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly in a clear and crisp voice. From this speech and others of his activities, it was found that there is no immediate danger to his health.

SVET V OBRAZECH, a Czechoslovak weekly magazine, carried a photo in which Kim Il-song was seen descending steps helped by his security guards on 14 April after watching a performance of the Spring of April Festival, which was arranged in celebration of his birthday. It was analyzed that this photo is not a hint of Kim Il- song's poor health.

The analysis says that even though Kim was descending steps helped by his security guards at that time, after he descended the steps, he walked healthily and shook hands with artists and encouraged them.

Therefore, officials concerned said that despite his old age, Kim Il-song appears to have no problem.

A recent defector from the North said: "Kim spends his time taking naps or hunting." This means that the fact that he hunts is proof that he is healthy. A source on North Korea even said: "He eats with a hearty appetite just like a man in his prime."

However, Kim is suffering from high-blood pressure, hearing problems, a pain in his back, neuralgia in his legs, and other geriatric symptoms seen in ordinary old men. It is possible for him to lose his balance because the lump on his neck is pressing on his backbone.

It was learned that in preparation for the possible loss of his balance due to old age symptoms, Chinese doctors have invited and that he is receiving treatment from them two or three times a month.

DPRK Decries No's Proposals for Exchanges

SK0207074290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0723 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—North Korea denounced South Korea on Monday, saying a new policy of allowing in aircraft and goods from North Korea and building up economic exchanges deliberately avoided resolution of "the unification problem," according to NAEWOE PRESS, Seoul's watcher of communist affairs. President No Tae-u unveiled the policy Friday to mark the third anniversary of his June 29 declaration for democratic reforms.

"The administration will unrestrictedly allow the inflow from North of aircraft, ships and other means of transport, as well as North Korean goods," he said in a televised address. No urged North Korea to transcend politics to exchange goods, technology and capital with the South to meet each other's needs and further promote South-North economic cooperation. NODONG SINMUN, the North Korean Communist Party organ, said President Kim Il-song's five conditions for reunification should be met first for peaceful reunification.

No ridiculed people's aspirations for peaceful unification when he mentioned inter-Korean exchange and inflow of goods via North Korea while ignoring "urgent tasks," NODONG said. The five conditions, set by Kim in the ninth meeting of the Supreme People's Assembly, are easing tension, creation of an environment for peace, removal of "concrete walls," inter-Korean dialogue for unification and building up a national front for unification.

The propaganda organ slandered the June 29 Declaration and the political situation in the South and called for the South Korean people to wage an anti-government struggle, according to NAEWOE. Radio Pyongyang made similar attacks on South Korea on Sunday. In his address on the anniversary of his reforms, No said the cold war on the Korean peninsula had started to ease.

"The 1990s will be an era for us to realize reunification," No said. "We should make preparations to meet a turning point for unification and changes in North Korea, and realization of national unity would be a groundwork for the reunification."

Government Creating Agency for N-S Arms Issues

SK3006013190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] Senior officials of the administration and the ruling party yesterday agreed to establish a government agency in charge of handling inter-Korean arms cuts and related issues.

They were determined to have the projected office coordinate the opinions and interests of relevant government agencies with regard to arms and tension reductions on the Korean peninsula, an official present at their meeting said.

Arms control issues have so far been dealt with by an informal panel led by Yim Tong-won, dean of the state-run Institute for Foreign Affairs and National Security, under the wing of the Prime Minister's Office.

The participants, however, reaffirmed the long-standing government position that confidence-building measures should be tried before concrete steps for arms control are taken between South and North Korea which fought a bitter war four decades ago.

Once a basis of mutual confidence has been established, both sides can undertake steps for arms control and arms curtailment as outlined in the three-phased South Korean formula.

"We hope that military issues between South and North Korea will be construed as a question of arms control in one nation, rather than the concept of arms cuts which prevails in U.S.-Soviet relations.

"As they are directly linked to reunification issues, all of these issues should be handled by an ad hoc body composed of pertinent agencies," Yim said.

The participants further shared the view that the private sector should use a sole channel for economic negotiations with socialist countries in a bid to prevent hectic competition and enhance negotiating power under the guidance of government authorities.

They decided to give positive consideration to the setting up of a comprehensive organization comprising government officials and businessmen to handle matters concerning economic cooperation and trade with socialist countries.

The Federation of Korean Industries, an interest group composed of large business firms, and the International Private Economic Council of Korea, have attempted to control Korean enterprises' contacts with their socialist partners but their efforts have not been fully successful, they pointed out.

'Experts' Doubt Success of Talks With DPRK

SK0207020190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0050 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea on Tuesday resume efforts, broken off five months ago, to arrange a meeting between their prime ministers. The seventh round of preliminary contacts for high-level inter-Korean talks will be at 10 a.m. at Peace House in the southern part of the truce village of Panmunjom in the demilitarized zone dividing Korea into South and North.

In Tuesday's round of the contacts, suspended by North Korea, the two sides will discuss the wording of the agenda. Seoul will suggest "multi-faceted exchanges and cooperation between the South and North" separate from "easing political and military confrontation (between the two sides)" but is ready to accommodate the North's call for "easing political and military confrontation between the North and South and multifarious cooperation and exchanges." The contacts, if successful, will be followed by high-level talks within one month, alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang, between delegations led by the prime ministers of both sides. The theme of the high-level talks will be arms control on the Korean peninsula and signing a non-aggression pact.

Experts in inter-Korean affairs say they doubt the contacts can be concluded smoothly, blocking the way for the high-level talks.

* Pak Song-chol's Biography Detailed

902C0175A Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Mar 90 pp 92-102

[Article by Han Hon-chun, research member at the Research Institute for Peaceful Reunification: "Pak Song-chol, Doyen of North Korea's Diplomatic Circles"]

[Text] **Pak Song-chol was the commander of the 15th Division and then the commander of the 7th Army Corps during the Korean war. Thereafter, he successively served as ambassador to Bulgaria, foreign minister, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea, vice premier, North Korean co-chairman of the North-South Coordination Committee, premier of the State Administration Council, and vice president. At present, he is concurrently a member of the Central People's Committee and vice president of the DPRK. He has been very active in many areas—administrative, military, and diplomatic—although he may have to keep some stories to himself under the straitjacket atmosphere of the North Korean institution. Who is this man, the type who is everybody's friend, anyway?**

Foreword

Pak Song-chol, 78, husband of Kim Il-song's younger cousin, has had a brilliant career in many fields, rising as high as vice president.

During the 1950 Korean war, he had combat experience as the commander of the 15th Division, and after the armistice, with his military background, he became ambassador to Bulgaria and subsequently was appointed foreign minister, the third after Pak Hon-yong and Nam il.

While serving as foreign minister, he laid the foundation of nonaligned diplomacy by unfolding multilateral diplomacy with neutral countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

In the 1970's, when the North-South Red Cross talks opened and the North-South Coordination Committee was in operation, he visited Seoul on two occasions. During his first visit to Seoul, he paid a courtesy call on President Pak Chong-hui at the presidential mansion.

For the past 40 years, except for about one year as chairman of the Committee for Service to the People [CSP] under the State Administration Council, Pak Song-chol has been the cornerstone in the foundation of North Korea's foreign diplomacy under Kim Il-song's one-party dictatorship. What is more, he is said to take a positive attitude toward building a dynasty through the succession of power from Kim Il-song to his son, Kim Chong-il.

However, since last June Pak Song-chol has shown a tendency to make fewer public appearances and avoid receiving visiting foreign delegations and foreign diplomatic envoys, a fact suggesting that before long there may be some change surrounding him in particular and in the power structure in North Korea as a whole.

We will now examine Pak Song-chol's major career and public activities in detail in chronological order.

Major Career, Activities

1. Pak Song-chol's Career

Some claim that Pak Song-chol was born in 1913, but the prevailing view is that he was born in Kilchu, North Hamgyong Province, in 1912.

North Hamgyong Province, with an area of about 16,000 square kilometers, is divided into three cities and 13 counties and has three plains, including the Kilchu Plain.

Kilchu, where Pak Song-chol was born, is situated about 40 kilometers north of Kim Chaek City and has easy access being located at a railway and highway junction. It consists of one township, 23 villages, and three workers' districts. When there was a rearrangement of administrative districts (on 30 October 1954), Kilchu County was drastically redivided and regrouped.

Because of his rather promiscuous womanizing tendency, Pak Song-chol remarried for a fourth time in 1977, and his present wife, a daughter of a Hwang family, is 23 years younger than him. Reportedly, he has three sons, Pak Ki-sok, (about 57), oldest son born of his first marriage; Pak Ki-ung, (about 54), second son; and Pak Ki-tae, (about 32), third son born of a later marriage.

As for his schooling, Pak Song-chol dropped out of elementary school in Kilchu and moved to Manchuria following his parents. He entered the Taesong Middle School in Yongjong, but he was arrested by the Japanese police on suspicion of involvement in communist circle activities and forced to drop out of school. Later he went to Japan, where while enrolled at Sophia University, he joined the Japanese Communist Party in March 1934 and reportedly participated in organizing the General Association of Koreans in Japan [GAKJ].

2. Pak Song-chol's Ties With Kim Il-song, Korean War

The fateful meeting between Kim Il-song and Pak Song-chol took place in 1936 in Eastern Manchuria, where Kim Il-song was engaged in anti-Japanese guerrilla activities. Pak Song-chol supplied Kim Il-song's guerrilla unit with dynamite, which was supposed to be used in the Palto District Mine where Pak was working, and this provided an opportunity for Pak to meet Kim.

When Korea was liberated in 1945, Pak entered Pyongyang with Kim Il-song and became a charter member of the Korean Army. He successively became the deputy director of Pyongyang Academy (founded on 8 February 1946)—a training school for cadres of the Security Force, the parent body of the Korean Army—and of the Security Force Cadre Training School, and the commander of the 8 March People's Constabulary. Subsequently, Pak was appointed as chief of staff of the 3d Division of the People's Army (KPA) (with the rank of colonel), and commander of the 15th Division (with the rank of lieutenant general). During the Korean war, he participated in fighting as commander of the 15th Division.

The 15th Division, under the 2d Corps of the KPA, launched a southbound attack as a rear reserve in the early days of the Korean war, with the 1st Division (deployed in the Munsan area) and the 3d Division (main assault force deployed in the Uijongbu area) fighting as front-line forces. In the battle to establish the Naktong River bridgehead, the 15th Division moved to the Uisong area from north of Woesong on 20 August 1950 for deployment north of Mt Chinbo, and subsequently was thrown into the battle in the Yongchon area (4 through 13 September 1950). At that time the commander of the 2d Corps ordered Pak Song-chol to capture Yongchon as soon as possible, but Pak, instead of moving into the Taegu area, was moving south toward Kyongju, when his division was decimated in the Yongchon area by the counterattack launched by our allied forces. Thereupon he fled to Ibamni in the North.

Nevertheless he was appointed as commander of the 7th Corps in 1953 or thereabout, and after the armistice was signed, he left the army to serve first as minister (in September 1954) and later as ambassador to Bulgaria (May 1955 through August 1956).

3. Meteoric Rise as Party Political Bureau Member, Foreign Minister

An examination of Pak Song-chol's major career within the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) reveals that after serving as ambassador to Bulgaria, he was appointed as director of the WPK International Department (in August 1956). In contrast with O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, Pak was directly named as member of the WPK Central Committee at the Fourth WPK Congress (in September 1961) by skipping the rank of candidate member of the Central Committee. He was placed 24th in the ranking among the 85 Central Committee members.

At the party conference held five years later, in October 1966, he was named as one of the 15 members of the Political Bureau (placed 13th in the ranking of the party hierarchy), and at the Fifth Party Congress held four years later, in November 1970, he quickly rose to the fourth-ranking Political Bureau member. Currently, he ranks sixth in the party hierarchy, a sign that some change is taking place surrounding him; but he is still holding his own.

Pak was appointed as candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee in about June 1964, although he had skipped the rank of candidate member of the Central Committee and subsequently became a full member of the Political Bureau. The party's Political Bureau is empowered to organize and direct all party activity between one party plenum and the next party plenum, under Article 25 of the party rules. Until he was appointed as member of the party's Central Committee (in September 1961), he had been successively named as vice minister of foreign affairs (in October 1956), deputy to the Second Supreme People's Assembly (in August 1957), foreign minister (in October 1959), and member of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] (in May 1961).

In or about October 1966, he was named as vice premier of the cabinet with Kim Il-song as premier, while holding his position as a Political Bureau member, and in July 1970 he was appointed as second vice premier after being relieved of his post as foreign minister, in which capacity he had served for 11 years.

4. Visit to Seoul, Appointment to Premiership, Vice Presidency

Entering the 1970's, our nation suddenly came to witness dramatic North-South contacts and dialogues as a humanitarian and political move toward improving North-South relations. Under these circumstances, North Korea's Kim Il-song adopted a new constitution (on 27 December 1972), introducing the presidential system and the Central People's Committee system. By this measure, Kim Il-song expanded the power structure from the party level to the state administration level, in order to get a complete grip on the party, the state, and the army.

Under the new system, Pak Song-chol was named as member of the Central People's Committee, which is the highest organization of state sovereignty and which sets forth domestic and foreign policies; and concurrently as vice premier of the State Administration Council, a cabinet form which is relegated to being purely an administrative and executive organ, and as CSP chairman (in December 1972). Needless to say, the latter job is not the major line of his specialty. He may have been appointed to this job after the North Korean delegation he led returned home from a visit to South Korea, where the North Korean delegation had been shocked at the gap between North and South in the standards of living. But some speculate that he was demoted because of the stir aroused by the corruption case involving his wife.

Nevertheless, three years and four months later Pak became the premier of the State Administration Council (in April 1976), and one year and eight months later, he became vice president of the State (in December 1977), and assisted Kim Il-song as vice premier in charge of foreign affairs.

Particularly, Pak Song-chol was one of the highest ranking North Korean officials who visited Seoul twice on behalf of Kim Yong-chu (Kim Il-song's real younger brother), who was the North Korean cochairman of the North-South Coordination Committee, during the period from 1972 through 1973, in which the North-South Red Cross talks were in progress. Accompanied by Yu Chang-sik and two others, Pak visited Seoul from 29 May through 1 June 1973. During his stay in Seoul, he met with Yi Hu-rak, then director of the Korean Intelligence Agency [KCIA] twice (at 1600 on 29 May and at 1700 on 30 May). On 31 May he paid a courtesy call at the presidential mansion and held an historic meeting with President Pak Chong-hui.

At their talks, Yi Hu-rak and Pak Song-chol reaffirmed as a whole what had previously been discussed between Yi Hu-rak and Kim Il-song and Kim Yong-chu when Yi visited Pyongyang (2 through 5 May 1972). The two also agreed to organize and put into operation a "North-South coordination committee" with three to five members from each side, co-chaired by Yi Hu-rak on the South Korean and Kim Yong-chu on the North Korean side. They also agreed to set up subcommittees within the coordination committee and carry out many-sided exchanges, including economic and cultural, between North and South.

However, present at the third session of the North-South Coordination Committee held in Seoul (from 12 through 14 June 1973), Pak Song-chol, under instructions from Pyongyang, arbitrarily insisted that the five-point military proposal, including the withdrawal of U.S. forces and a 100,000-man reduction of the troop strength, be discussed on a priority basis and repeated North Korea's demand the convocation of a "joint conference of North and South Korean political parties and social organizations." As a result, the session ended without any agreement reached.

5. Major Experience of Visit to Foreign Countries

Pak Song-chol began to make official visits to foreign countries in a full scope beginning in the 1960's. Beginning with his presence at the Moscow conference of representatives of communist parties in socialist countries held in February [as published] 1960, he paid a total of 13 visits to a total of 11 countries, including China, the Soviet Union, Egypt, Indonesia, Hungary, Cuba, and Vietnam, accompanying Choe Yong-kon (chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly), Kim Il-song, or others. (see Table 1)

In the 1970's, Pak, although he was relieved from his post as foreign minister (in July 1970), was successively promoted to the posts of second vice premier (in July 1970), premier of the State Administration Council (in April 1976), and vice president of the state (in December 1977). With these promotions in the background, he visited foreign countries in a higher capacity, as Kim Il-song's special envoy or as a representative of the party and the government. He toured a total of 25 countries on a total of 17 occasions, mainly Third World countries, and Iran, Jordan, and Iraq. (See Table 2)

Until the middle of the 1980's, Pak unfolded peripatetic diplomacy by visiting 24 countries, including Cuba (three times), Zimbabwe (three times), the Soviet Union (three times), India (two times), Romania (two times), Tanzania (two times). But after addressing the UN General Assembly session marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations in October 1985, his diplomatic tour of foreign countries in his capacity as a party and the government representative began to decrease. This indicates that North Korea is being defeated in the diplomatic race between North and South as a result of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics hosted by our government.

His visits to foreign countries in the 1980's are listed in Table 3.

We have just examined Pak Song-chol's major overseas trips in chronological order. As of January 1990, the number of his overseas visits totaled 54, covering 60 countries or more.

He has never visited free democratic countries, such as the United States, Canada, France, Japan, and Britain, in an official capacity, but he is regarded as a veteran diplomat who has faithfully carried out his peripatetic diplomacy lopsidedly oriented toward nonaligned neutral countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as communist countries beginning with China and the Soviet Union and including East European bloc countries.

Table 1. Overseas Visits in the 1960's

Date	Country Visited	Capacity	Purpose
Jan 60	USSR	WPK representative	Conference of representatives of communist parties in socialist countries
Jun 61	USSR, PRC	Member of party delegation	
Jun 63	PRC	Accompanying Choe Yong-kon	Friendship mission
Apr 64	Egypt, Pakistan	Accompanying Choe Yong-kon	
Apr 65	Indonesia	Accompanying Kim Il-song	
Jun 65	Algeria	Government representative	Afro-Asian foreign ministers conference
Mar 66	USSR	Member of party delegation	23d CPSU Congress
Nov 66	Hungary	Head of party delegation	9th conference of socialist, workers parties
Dec 66	Poland, GDR	Head of party delegation	
Oct 76 [as published]	Cuba, USSR	Head of party-government delegation	
Sep 69	Vietnam	Accompanying Choe Yong-kon	Ho Chi Minh's funeral
Oct 69	PRC	Accompanying Choe Yong-kon	PRC's 20th anniversary functions
Dec 69	USSR	Representing WPK Central Committee Standing Committee	Return visit to Gromyko

(Total: 13 visits, 11 countries)

Table 2. Overseas Visits in the 1970's

Date	Country Visited	Capacity	Purpose
Apr 70	USSR	Accompanying Choe Yong-kon	Lenin's centenary functions
Apr 70	PRC	Head of party delegation	
May 71	Iraq, Sudan, Syria	Head of party-government delegation	3-nation tour
Oct 71	Vietnam	Head of party-government delegation	
Mar 75	Iran	Head of government delegation	
Apr 75	PRC	Accompanying Kim Il-song	
Jul 75	Egypt, Ethiopia, Jordan, Tunisia, Libya, Morocco	Head of government delegation	6-nation tour
Nov 75	Zaire	Head of government delegation	10th National Day functions
Dec 75	Cuba	Head of party delegation	1st CP Congress
Mar 76	USSR	Head of party delegation	25th CPSU Congress

Table 2. Overseas Visits in the 1970's (Continued)

Date	Country Visited	Capacity	Purpose
Apr 76	Tanzania, Zambia, Burundi, Madagascar	Kim Il-song's special envoy	4-nation tour
Aug 76	Sri Lanka	Head of government delegation	Nonaligned summit
Jan 77	USSR, Iraq	Head of government delegation	Talks with Premier Kosygin
Feb 78	South Yemen, Zambia, Mozambique, Madagascar	Head of party-government delegation	5-nation tour
Jul 78	Iraq, Syria	Head of government delegation	2-nation tour
Jan 79	Algeria	Kim Il-song's special envoy	President Boumedienne's funeral
Nov 79	Romania	Head of party delegation	12th CP Congress

(Total: 17 trips, 25 countries visited)

Table 3. Overseas Visits in the 1980's

Date	Country Visited	Capacity	Purpose
Jun 80	Madagascar	Head of government delegation	
Dec 80	Cuba	Head of party delegation	2d party congress
Mar 81	Bulgaria	Head of party delegation	12th party congress
Jun 81	Guinea, Togo, Benin	Head of party delegation	3-nation tour
Oct 81	Egypt	Head of condolence delegation	President Sadat's funeral
Feb 82	Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola	Kim Il-song's special envoy	4-nation tour
Jun 82	Togo	Head of government delegation	Brezhnev's funeral [as published]
Nov 82	USSR	Head of condolence delegation	7th nonaligned summit [as published]
Mar 83	India	Head of government delegation	To deliver Kim Il-song message
May 83	Libya	Kim Il-song's special envoy	To deliver Kim Il-song message
Aug 83	Romania	Head of party delegation	
Feb 84	USSR	Head of condolence delegation	Andropov's funeral
Jul 84	Burundi, Tanzania	Head of party delegation	2d Burundi party congress
Aug 84	Congo, Zimbabwe, Tanzania	Head of party delegation	3-nation tour, to attend 3d Congo party congress
Nov 84	India	Head of condolence delegation	Gandhi's funeral
Nov 84	Romania	Head of party-government delegation	13th party congress
Jan 85	Cuba, Nicaragua	Head of government delegation	Nicaraguan President Ortega's inauguration
Mar 85	Hungary	Head of party delegation	13th party congress
Jul 85	Peru	Head of party-government delegation	Presidential inauguration
Oct 85	United Nations (USA)	Head of government delegation	40th UN anniversary
Nov 85	Indonesia	Head of government delegation	
Aug 86	Zimbabwe	Head of government delegation	8th nonaligned summit
Nov 87	USSR	Head of party-government delegation	
Dec 88	Cuba	Head of party-government delegation	30th anniversary of Cuban revolution

(Total: 24 trips, 24 countries visited)

6. Activity at Various Commemorative Events, Meetings

Next, we will arrange Pak Song-chol's activities at various commemorative events and rallies in three categories: reports, speeches, and debates.

As indicated by Table 4, he has not only participated in debates or delivered speeches or reports at 32 major rallies and commemorative events but also has delivered speeches at banquets honoring foreign dignitaries. However, here we will examine only his activities centering on major national events, excluding his speeches at banquets.

As a deputy to Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) from the Second through the Eighth SPA, Pak Song-chol participated in debates (five times) and delivered reports (three times), and made an opening speech (one time) mainly in the SPA rather than at party meetings.

In particular, he contributed a long article to NODONG SINMUN (in the 8 July 1985 edition) marking the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation. In this article he praised the achievements of Kim Il-song and his son, Kim Chong-il, and urged North Korean party cadres to be infinitely loyal to them from generation to generation. (Accompanying Kim Chong-il, Pak visited the construction site of Koryo Hotel in Pyongyang on 6 August 1985.)

However, as briefly mentioned earlier, recently Pak Song-chol has become inactive in the area of overseas diplomatic activity. Even his ranking in the hierarchy as listed in newspapers has dropped to the 18th, and there has been an unconfirmed report about his purge. Because he voted in the No 144 electoral district in Kangso District, Nampo City, in the election of deputies to provincial, municipal and county people's assemblies last year, reports on his voting activity were carried in the 18th in order of reportage covering the local elections. But, the general consensus is that the order of reportage has nothing to do with his ranking in the party.

Table 5 lists his public appearances during the year 1989.

Pak Song-chol left Pyongyang for Cuba on 29 December 1988 for a visit and returned home on 13 January last year. On 18 January last year he received credentials from the new Romanian ambassador. During Kim Il-song's birthday celebration last April, Pak Song-chol made as many as 12 public appearances, and he sat in on Kim Il-song's reception for Prince Sihanouk, the head of the Cambodian government in exile, and when the Chinese Communist Party general secretary, Zhao Zhiyang, arrived in Pyongyang for a visit, Pak greeted him at Pyongyang Railway Station (on 24 April 1989). Last May Pak appeared at official functions on five occasions, including his meeting with the chairman of the Romanian National Federation of Agricultural Producers Cooperatives (on 14 May 1989), but there was no appearance at all for official functions in June and August.

Last July he observed the mass game "Korea of Today" with Kim Il-song during the World Festival of Youth and Students (from 1 through 8 July 1989); and on the Harvest Moon Day in September, he laid a wreath before the tomb for revolutionary martyrs on Mt Taesong, along with other party and government leaders (on 14 September 1989). He also attended the central commemorative rally marking the 40th anniversary of the death of Kim Chang-suk, Kim Chong-il's natural mother, (on 21 September 1989), and on the following day, laid a wreath before her statue with other party and government leaders.

Last October Pak accompanied Kim Il-song to Sunchon Vinylon Complex and the Chollima Steel Complex to attend the commission ceremony of the first-stage project at the former complex and the commissioning ceremony of the 18 May large forging plant at the latter complex (on 9 October). But when Gaston Sigur (professor at George Washington University, and former assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs) visited Pyongyang (on 20 October 1989), Pak did not meet him. Instead, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam (on 25 October 1989); Ho Tam, WPK secretary in charge of South Korean affaires, (on 26 October 1989); and Vice President Yi Chong-ok (on 27 October 1989) contacted the American visitor respectively. It was Yi Chong-ok, not Pak Song-chol, who received credentials from the new Yugoslav ambassador, Milan Seslija (on 10 January 1990).

In November, Pak took part in the local elections (on 19 November 1989), and in December he attended the central commemorative rally (on 17 December 1989) in honor of the 50th anniversary of the death of O Chung-hup.

Being Kim Il-song's old comrade and an old revolutionary, Pak still attends major domestic and historical events as a symbolic entity. But it is certain that he has almost completely taken his hands off troublesome foreign diplomatic affairs.

Table 4. Pak Song-chol's Debates, Reports, Speeches

When	Where, What	How	Capacity
Oct 59	6th session of 2d SPA—"On the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland"	Debate	Foreign Minister
Nov 60	8th session of 2d SPA—"On Further Promoting the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland"	Debate	Foreign minister

Table 4. Pak Song-chol's Debates, Reports, Speeches (Continued)

When	Where, What	How	Capacity
Mar 64	3d session of 3d SPA—"On Promoting the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland by Crushing the ROK-Japan Talks"	Report	Foreign Minister
May 65	4th session of 3d SPA—"On Crushing the Criminal ROK-Japan Talks by Bring the Whole Nation Together"	Report	Foreign Minister
Sep 67	Pyongyang commemorative rally marking 19th DPRK founding anniversary	Report	Vice premier, foreign minister
Feb 68	Criticizing President Pak's press conference	Statement	Vice premier, foreign minister
Nov 68	Pyongyang rally marking 55th GOSR anniversary	Report	Vice premier, foreign minister
Nov 70	5th WPK congress—"On Report Concerning the Summation of the Party Central Committee's Work"	Debate	2d vice premier, representative of Chagang provincial party organ
Nov 71	3d Plenum of 5th WPK Central Committee—"On the Production of Consumer Goods"	Report	2d vice premier
Apr 72	6th session of 4th SPA—"Let Us Actively Support and Encourage the Just Anti-U.S. National Salvation Struggle of the Cambodian People"	Speech	2d vice premier
Dec 72	1st session of 5th SPA—"On the Socialist Constitution"	Debate	Vice premier, CSP chairman
Apr 73	2d session of 5th SPA—"On Implementing the Comprehensive 10-Year Compulsory School Education and 1-Year Preschool Education"	Report	Vice premier
Apr 74	Pyongyang rally welcoming Cambodian delegation	Speech	Vice premier
Sep 74	Central rally marking 26th DPRK founding anniversary	Report	Vice premier
Apr 75	5th session of 5th SPA—"On the 1974 Budget Settlement and the 1975 Budget"	Debate	Vice premier
May 75	Central report meeting marking 20th Chongnyon founding anniversary	Report	Premier
Sep 77	Central report meeting marking 29th DPRK founding anniversary	Report	Vice president
Sep 78	Pyongyang workers' rally marking 30th DPRK founding anniversary	Speech	Vice president
Jan 79	Proposes a grand national conference	Speech	Vice president
Apr 79	35th world table tennis championship meet (in Pyongyang)	Opens meet	Vice president
May 81	Central report meeting marking 45th founding anniversary of Fatherland Restoration Society	Report	Vice president
Aug 81	Closing ceremony of the forum on increasing food, agricultural production	Speech	Vice president

Table 4. Pak Song-chol's Debates, Reports, Speeches (Continued)

When	Where, What	How	Capacity
Sep 81	Report meeting marking 33th DPRK founding anniversary	Report	Vice president
Sep 82	Report meeting marking 34th DPRK founding anniversary	Report	Vice president
Dec 82	Report meeting marking 10th anniversary of proclamation of constitution	Report	Vice president
Sep 83	1st conference of education, cultural ministers of nonaligned developing countries (in Pyongyang)	Opening speech	Vice president
Jul 84	Pyongyang report meeting marking 90th anniversary of Kim Hyong-chik's birth	Report	Vice president
Jul 85	NODONG SINMUN (in 7 or 8 installments)—"The WPK Is the Tested Guide Leading the Revolutionary Cause Along the One Road of Victory"	Contributed article	Vice president
Aug 85	Celebration meeting marking 40th liberation anniversary	Speech	Vice president
Oct 86	UNGA 40th anniversary session	Speech	Vice president
Dec 86	1st session of 8th SPA	Opening speech	Vice president
Sep 88	National heroes' meeting	Opening, closing speeches	Vice president

(Total: 32 appearances)

Table 5. Pak Song-chol's Appearances in Official Functions in 1989

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Times	2	1	3	12	5	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	30

Afterword

Now placed not among the number-one echelon but among the number-two echelon and remaining in a subordinate position of being led by others, Pak Song-chol may be getting ready to die, with untold stories kept to himself under the straitjacket atmosphere of the North Korean institution, just like Yim Chun-chu, who has already withered to death....

Pak Song-chol—this man may tentatively be evaluated as a lucky adventurer who for nearly a half century has demonstrated an uncanny skill of performance and loyalty as a soldier, diplomat, North Korean representative, politician, and administrator in his own way within the framework of Kim Il-song's chuche ideology and policies for revolution and construction, while acting in accordance with the scripts of North Korea.

While serving as member of the WPK Central Committee (beginning in September 1961), candidate member of the WPK Political Bureau (June 1964), full member of the party Political Bureau (October 1966), foreign minister (October 1959), vice premier (October 1966), premier of the State Administration Council (April 1976), and vice president of the state (December 1977), Pak Song-chol was awarded medals by the governments of Czechoslovakia (in June 1973) and the Congo (in August 1973), and also received the Order of Kim Il-song, the highest decoration in North Korea, (in April 1982).

With this career behind him, Pak is getting on to his 80's, same as Kim Il-song, and his life is withering.

He knows better than anyone else in North Korea what problems are now confronting North Korea, what tasks should be tackled immediately, and how future policies should be oriented.

In other words, through his many years of diplomatic experience, he is well aware that the limping, impoverished North Korean economy should be rebuilt by actively promoting reform and open-door policy instead of seeking the successful establishment of a dynasty in the political sphere and "self-reliance" in the economic sphere; that in the social sphere, the life of the inhabitants resembling a barracks life should be changed in such a way that internal unity and order may be naturally achieved through freedom of travel and material incentives; and that in the cultural sphere, evolution- and ideology-oriented literature and art should be sublimated into a mass culture capable of realizing a creative life fit for man.

Nevertheless, now placed not among the number-one echelon but among the number-two echelon and remaining in a subordinated position of being led by others, Pak Song-chol may be getting ready to die, cherishing the memory of the past with some stories kept to himself in the straitjacket atmosphere of the North Korean institution, just like Yim Chun-chu, former vice president of the state, who has already withered to death.

Pak Song-chol's Major Career

1912: Born in Kilchu, North Hamgyong Province.
1934: Becomes a Japan Communist Party member.
1936: Becomes Kim Il-song's subordinate in Eastern Manchuria.
1945: Beginning in August, deputy director of Pyongyang Academy, deputy director of the Security Cadre Training Center, and commander of the 8 March Security Regiment.
February 1948: Chief of staff (colonel) of the 3d Division.
March 1950: Commandeer (lieutenant general) of the 15th Division.
July 1953: Commander of the 7th Army Corps.
September 1954: Minister to Bulgaria.
May 1945 [date as published]: Ambassador to Bulgaria (until August 1956).
August 1956: Director of the WPK International Department.
October 1956: Department director of the Foreign Ministry.
August 1957: Deputy to the Second SPA.
October 1959: Foreign minister (second cabinet).
May 1961: CPRF member.
September 1961: WPK Central Committee member (fourth party congress).
October 1962: Deputy to the Third SPA (from Tokchon, South Pyongan Province).
June 1964: Candidate member of the WPK Political Bureau (through a by-election).
October 1966: Full member of the WPK Political Bureau, vice premier of the cabinet.
November 1967: Deputy to the Fourth SPA (from Sohung).
July 1970: Relieved as foreign minister, appointed to second vice premier.
November 1970: WPK Political Bureau member (at the Fifth Party Congress).
July 1972: North Korean co-chairman of the North-South Coordination Committee (from the first through the third sessions).
December 1972: Deputy to the Fifth SPA, member of the Central People's Committee, vice premier and concurrently CSP chairman (fifth cabinet).
December 1973: Relieved as CSP chairman.
April 1976: Premier of the State Administration Council.
November 1977: Deputy to the Sixth SPA.
December 1977: Vice president of the State, member of the Central People's Committee (sixth cabinet).
October 1980: WPK Central Committee member (6/145), WPK Political Bureau member (at the Sixth Party Congress).
February 1982: Deputy to the Seventh SPA.
April 1982: Vice president of the State, member of the Central People's Committee (seventh cabinet).
November 1986: Deputy to the Eighth SPA.
December 1986 through February 1990: Vice president of the state, member of the Central People's Committee (eighth cabinet).

---

5 South Koreans Allowed To Contact Northerners

SK0107015390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jul 90 p 2

[Text] The government yesterday approved the plans of five people to contact North Koreans for reunions with separated family members or for academic exchanges.

Three of them, including Kim Chae-sop, chairman of the Yongchang Music Instrument Co., want to send letters to North Korea to locate their family members there.

Paek Hae-ni, 58, wants to see her brother Paek Ko-san during the Tchaikovsky Music Competition in the Soviet Union this month.

The North Korean who is a professor at Pyongyang Arts College is to participate in the music event as a jury member.

Yi Hang-nyong, president of the Professors World Peace Academy Inc., has a plan to contact North Korean scholars to invite them to the 20th International Conference on World Peace scheduled in Seoul Aug. 22-25.

Pak Song-so, a 61-year-old lawyer, wants to meet North Korean lawyers in Japan in August to collect data on North Korea's judiciary system.

Sunkyong Exports Cigarette Filters to North

SK0207054690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0511 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—Sunkyong Ltd. exported cigarette filters to North Korea in February, making it only the second South Korean firm to sell to the communist North, business sources said Monday. The 30,000 nine-centimeter-long filters, worth 83,000 U.S. dollars, were delivered in early February after the Trade and Industry Ministry gave its approval in January, the sources said.

Hyundai Corp. sold 69,000 dollars worth of jumpers to North Korea last year. From October 1988, when trade started between the hostile halves of the Korean peninsula, to the end of may, 29,687,000 dollars worth of goods were imported by the South from the North on 87 occasions, half during the first five months this year.

Moscow 'Sources': No To Visit USSR, PRC

SK0207092090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0905 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, (YONHAP) [dateline as received]—South Korean President No Tae-u is likely to visit China and the Soviet Union, in the fall, the SANKEI SHIMBUN reported Monday, citing reliable Moscow-based diplomatic sources. It said the No administration consulted with the communist giants through informal channels to arrange the trips.

The Japanese newspaper said Korea and China reached a basic accord that No will visit Beijing, host city of the 1990 Asian Games, in September to participate in Asiad events in his capacity as the chief organizer of the previous games. No headed the organizing committee of the 1986 Seoul Asiad. The source was quoted as saying that consultations over whether No will meet influential figures in Beijing were still under way. Seoul and Moscow have firmly agreed to open full diplomatic ties in September or October, and No will visit Moscow to sign the document establishing diplomatic relations between the two nations and have summit talks with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, the Japanese daily said. No and Gorbachev met for the first time in San Francisco on June 4.

The three countries have treated the matter as top secret, fearing North Korea's reaction to No's visit, SANKEI said. It also said, quoting the source, that a way was being sought for Gorbachev, who is scheduled to visit Japan in February or March next year, to stop in Seoul on his way home in answer to No's trip to Moscow.

No's Office Denies Report

SK0207122490 Seoul YONHAP in English 1217 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Presidential Office denied as "groundless" the report by a Japanese newspaper that president No Tae-u will visit the Soviet Union and China in the coming fall in accordance with basic agreements between the governments concerned. An official of the Presidential Office said, "We wish to promote relations with the communist giants for the relaxation of tension in the Korean peninsula. But we have not yet discussed in detail President No's visits to the two countries."

Tokyo To 'Officially' Propose Pyongyang Contacts

SK3006101090 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 30 Jun 90 p 2

[Report by correspondent Yi Nak-yon from Tokyo]

[Text] On 30 June, MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported that Japan's Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Makoto Tanabe, vice-chairman of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP], will meet 2 July. During this meeting, Prime Minister Kaifu plans to ask that when a JSP delegation visits North Korea in mid-July, the JSP officially express the Japanese Government's position of improving relations with North Korea, which is "to start government-level negotiations without any preconditions."

In discussions on three occasions among members of the Japanese Government, the Liberal Democratic Party, and the JSP, they examined ways to improve relations with North Korea and agreed to remove the words "North Korea is excluded" from Japanese passports. They also agreed to simplify the issuing of visas to North Koreans and to open a regular air route between Japan and North Korea.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN, meanwhile, reported that judging there is a need to find ways to make a breakthrough in relations between Japan and North Korea through governmental determination rather than through individuals, the Japanese Government has decided to express this kind of position to North Korea and urge it to take reciprocal steps.

In a news conference on 28 June, Prime Minister Kaifu revealed his position of hoping to hold contacts with North Korea without any preconditions.

Paper Analyzes North's Release of U.S. Remains

SK0107065590 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 Jul 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Bargain Over the Transfer of Remains of U.S. Soldiers"]

[Text] For decades the United States has been trying to persuade North Korea to hand over the remains of U.S. soldiers missing in action since the Korean war. The U.S. effort seems finally to have paid off. The fact the United States now wants to make the transfer of remains of U.S. soldiers a regular occurrence, as disclosed by Richard Solomon, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, underscores this.

Because we sincerely share the American desire to repatriate, albeit belatedly, the remains of U.S. soldiers killed in North Korea, a distant land, and have the remains interred in their native land, we consider such progress fortunate. Even after making the procurement of precise information on the fate of U.S. soldiers missing in action during the Korean war a top national goal, the U.S. Administration never has shown impatience in operating within the framework of its policy toward North Korea.

It is undeniable, however, that the U.S. Administration recently has begun showing signs of a slow change in its attitude toward North Korea. A case in point can be found in the changed policy of the U.S. State Department, which to date never has allowed any members of the U.S. Veterans Administration who had fought in the Korean war to visit North Korea in the name of the administration. As a result, it has been reported about 20 members of the U.S. Veterans Administration are expected to visit Pyongyang in August to meet with high-ranking North Korean officials.

Such a change has only become visible since North Korea handed over the remains of five U.S. soldiers, and this change seems to be developing to a point where the transfer of remains could become regular. Before assessing such an eventuality, we cannot help but denounce North Korea's inhuman attitude, which has delayed the settlement of the repatriation issue, and we do this even more so because U.S. soldiers missing in action from the Korean war number well over 8,000.

When North Korea decided to hand over the remains of five U.S. soldiers to the United States, some people were so greatly encouraged that they believed the decision reflected a softening of North Korea's attitude toward the United States. According to a report, however, North Korea strongly demanded it be removed from a U.S. list of terrorist nations in return for a hint at the possibility of transferring more remains.

If this is true, such moves would allude to a bargain. Moreover, if this turns out to be true, it is not too much to denounce North Korea for holding the remains hostage as part of its diplomatic policy toward the United States. Such human affairs should never be reduced to the level of bargaining.

If and when the transfer of remains of U.S. soldiers becomes a regular occurrence, it could easily be guessed this could lead to the opening of another formal channel of dialogue between North Korea and the United States, in addition to the channel that already exists in Beijing. By taking advantage of this, North Korea is expected to become more active in winning over public opinion through the help of concerned U.S. civilian organizations and the U.S. Congress to achieve the goal of its newly emphasized people diplomacy. Moreover, it is likely U.S. money will start flowing into North Korea under the pretext of financing the unearthing of the remains of U.S. soldiers. Therefore, if the transfer of remains of U.S. soldiers becomes regular, North Korea, which wants U.S. capital and technology, may try to persuade the United States to agree to financing the digging.

We hope the transfer of remains of U.S. soldiers will serve as a crucial opportunity to make North Korea open up. Nevertheless, the opening of North Korea is basically difficult to expect if North Korea fails to try to democratize itself. We emphasize once more that this is our frank point of view. This being the case, one must refrain from interpreting North Korea's transfer of the remains of U.S. soldiers as a sign of change in North Korea's attitude, even if some progress seems to be evident. We also hope values such as freedom, democracy, and human rights will not be diluted by exaggerated interpretations of North Korea's attitude.

Removal, Not Relocation, of U.S. Troops Urged

SK0107033390 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 28 Jun 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Relocation of the U.S. Base, Which Runs Counter to the 'Principle of Withdrawal'"]

[Text] The "memorandum of agreement," which Korea and the United States made public on 25 June, has disappointed our people and has made them feel ashamed. The demand that the government take over the Yongsan base is based upon the notion that only when the U.S. forces are withdrawn can the national problem be correctly solved and national sovereignty established. The memorandum says the Yongsan base will be moved to another location before 1996, and that our government will foot the bill for relocation. After failing to have this demand fulfilled, the government got a mere agreement to relocate the U.S. base.

It is a fact public opinion on the withdrawal of the U.S. forces is divided. Placards that read "Those who babble about the withdrawal of the U.S. forces are national traitors" are seen everywhere. This demand runs counter to a powerful global trend toward alleviating tension and to the spirit of reconciliation. The national problem must be ultimately solved by the nation itself. If they have any intention to help us achieve independent reunification, the U.S. forces must leave South Korea as soon as possible. Therefore, the issue of the Yongsan base must be solved by moving toward withdrawing the U.S. forces.

In answering an interpellation session in the National Assembly, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun said, "The position of the U.S. forces in Korea is changing from a leading role into a supporting role." The role of the U.S. forces can be decreased when the U.S. forces are reduced and when operational control [over the Korean Armed Forces] is handed over to Korea. The U.S. forces must be withdrawn through these preliminary stages.

This scenario is completely ignored in the memorandum of agreement signed by Minister of National Defense Yi Sang-hun and [General Louis] Menetrey, commander of the U.S. forces in Korea. Rather, this memorandum of agreement is based upon the outdated "view on security" that the U.S. forces are deterring North Korea's aggression. Our share of the upkeep for the U.S. forces—$2.2 billion or 1.6 trillion won—is already burdensome to the people. As a result of the signing of this agreement, they must pay an additional 1 trillion won.

It is clearly wrong that the governments of the two countries, while excessively stressing only that the U.S. forces are a deterrent to war, are consciously turning a blind eye to the fact these forces pose an obstacle to solving the national problem.

Irrespective of how the U.S. forces came to Korea in reality, they have stayed in Korea as part of U.S. global strategies. The United States cannot deny the fact it is considering its own national interests before anything else.

Successive Korean regimes have instilled a "sense of crisis," as if a war may break out the moment the U.S. forces are withdrawn. Only a regime that strictly adheres to the ideas of democracy and national independence will be able to free itself from the attitude of relying on foreign forces for its own "security."

Daily Claims Soviets Violating Travel Rules

SK0207071790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0704 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (OANA-YONHAP)—Soviet consular officials in Seoul have been warned for violating travel restrictions, a leading South Korean daily reported Monday.

Anatoliy Sirotyuk, acting head of the Consular Department, and other officials frequently travel in prohibited areas outside the South Korean capital without permission, TONG-A ILBO reported, quoting an unnamed government official. The Foreign Ministry flatly denied the report, saying no such action had been taken against the Soviets. The government was taking steps to prevent the violations from recurring, TONG-A [ILBO] said.

Soviet consular officials are allowed to travel only in Seoul and limited areas near Seoul such as Kwachon because there are no diplomatic relations with Moscow, the official was quoted as saying. Korean consular officials in Moscow operate under the same restrictions, with travel limited to an area within a 40-kilometer radius of Moscow, according to the source. Korea and the Soviet Union exchanged consular departments last December and are moving toward full diplomatic ties. Presidents No Tae-u and Mikhail Gorbachev agreed in principle to open diplomatic relations in their meeting in San Francisco June 4.

Travel Agents Interested in Soviet Package Tour

SK0207060290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0546 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (OANA-YONHAP)—A Soviet tour firm's proposal to jointly develop a package tour of Soviet cities, Colombo and Seoul has found favor with South Korean tour firms, sources said Monday. Transit, a Moscow-based joint venture between Poland and the Soviet Union, teletyped requests to the Korea Tourist Association (KTA) and travel agents in June to ask them to participate in development of the package tour, they said.

A KTA spokesman confirmed that KTA received three telexes from Transit asking for cooperation and replied by sending a list of tour agents because company-to-company consultations were considered better. The proposed tour starts in Seoul and takes in Khabarovsk, Tashkent and Colombo (Sri Lanka), and then retraces the route back to Seoul. It would last eight to 10 days and cost around 1,190 U.S. dollars. An Aeroflot charter plane would be used between Khabarovsk and Seoul, the sources said. The tours will begin in mid-September and are scheduled to run once a week.

Six or seven travel agencies expressed interest in cooperating with Transit and some have sent representatives to Moscow to get more information. The Transportation Ministry confirmed the telexes were sent by Transit, but said it had not received any request for cooperation from the Soviet firm in connection with the charter plane service. Aeroflot was scheduled to set up a Khabarovsk-Seoul-Singapore line when it began regular Moscow-Seoul flights in March, but it said the route would be put off for the time being due to insufficient consultation with Japan.

United Germany To Consult Seoul on DPRK Ties

SK0107113590 Seoul YONHAP in English 1113 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (OANA-YONHAP)—Unified Germany would not form diplomatic ties with North Korea without having consultations with South Korea, said Hans Stercken, the head of the West German parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, Sunday. Stercken, coming from his trips to China and North Korea, told reporters on his arrival here that the policy of unified Germany toward the Korean peninsula would be made after full consultations with the South Korean Government.

He said that the purpose of his simultaneous visit to the two Koreas was to listen to their opinions about the Germans' policy and that North Korea recently requested West Germany to set up diplomatic ties even before the prospective German unification. But the matter is up to the South Korean and West German Governments, for Germany, at the moment, does not want any trouble in connection with the matter, he said. He also said that he met Ho Tam, North Korea's chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of Fatherland, and Yon Hyong-muk, premier of Administration Council, but that he did not bring any North Korean messages involved in inter-Korean relations. On Monday, he will have talks with South Korea's National Unification Minister Hong Song-chol, while planning to meet with National Assembly Foreign Affairs and National Unification Committee members. Before visiting North Korea, meanwhile, he met Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping to exchange opinions about German unification.

Government To Expand Exports to Eastern Europe

SK0207033390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea, in the wake of German monetary and economic union, will expand exports to East Germany and other East-bloc nations, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Monday. Monetary union will increase West German influence in the East bloc and establish a larger economic community, so Korea will promote economic cooperation with West Germany, a ministry spokesman said.

In order to increase exports to East German markets, it is necessary for Korea to establish local sales companies and seek partnerships with West German enterprises, he said. Exporters should strengthen ties with their trade partners and make sure they know what East Germany needs to buy, he said, predicting strong demand for high-quality clothes, leather goods, automobiles and auto parts, refrigerators, washing machines and other electric home appliances. The ministry recommends investment in a consortium with Western partners, rather than alone, in manufacturing in the East bloc because economic instability is expected after unification of such different economies, he said.

Dispute Over 'Diverted' No Campaign Millions

DLP Leaders To Probe Charges

SK3006054190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0507 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 30 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, the troika of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), agreed Saturday to seek a solution to a dispute over charges that 161 million won was diverted from the Seoul city government budget to fund No's election campaign in 1987. In a breakfast meeting at the presidential office, the DLP leaders agreed that they needed to find out if the charges by the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) are true, Presidential Spokesman Yi Su-chong said.

No and the two Kims will seek a justifiable method to solve the dispute, which paralyzed a National Assembly special session Friday for the second consecutive day, after an investigation, Yi said. The three also shared the view that the assembly session, called to handle pressing state issues, should not be crippled and that they would make efforts to normalize it. An acrimonious confrontation continued Saturday between the DLP and the PPD, headed by Kim Tae-chung, over charges that the money was given to ward office chiefs and lower administrative officials of the Seoul city government in No's name. No was the then-ruling party's presidential candidate.

Assembly 'Paralyzed' Over Issue

SK0207033590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0253 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—The National Assembly was paralyzed for a fourth day Monday by an acrimonious dispute between lawmakers over charges that 161 million won was diverted from the Seoul City Government budget to fund President No Tae-u's election campaign in 1987. Members of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) and the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) met over the weekend to discuss the issue but failed to agree.

The assembly was to elect the chairmen of two new standing committees—culture and information, and education and sports—but PPD lawmakers, demanding Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun apologize for the alleged diversion, refused to cooperate. The party, headed by Kim Tae-chung, said its members would not attend the assembly until Kang apologized. Floor leaders from the two parties were scheduled to meet later in the day, but were unlikely to compromise given their striking differences.

Kang To Reveal Inquiry Results

SK0207054290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0442 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun will announce Thursday the result of an investigation into allegations that Seoul city funds were diverted to President No Tae-u's 1987 election campaign, a leader of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) said Monday.

The Prime Minister's Office has investigated the charges and will announce its interim findings around Thursday, DLP Secretary-General Pak Chun-Pyong said. Claims of misappropriation of government money for No's campaign fund unleashed a storm in the ongoing assembly session. Lawmakers from Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) charged that 161 million won (226,760 U.S. dollars) from the Seoul city budget was spent on No's election campaign and demanded the prime minister make an apology.

PPD lawmakers said the money was illegally handed out to ward office chiefs and lower administrative officials in No's name by the then-ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP). No was the DJP's candidate for president. The prime minister will report on the investigation to the National Assembly around Saturday.

PPD Decides To Conduct Party Convention

SK0207055890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0529 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-Chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) decided Monday to hold its party convention, put off four times since last year, in late July or early August.

At the convention, the PPD will elect seven vice presidents and officially form an organization to prepare for a prospective coalition with the Democratic Party and dissident organizations. As a result of the decision, it is unlikely that full-dress talks among the three opposition camps on a unified opposition will begin before the convention.

"The party convention, which was postponed last year due to PPD Rep. [Representative] So Kyong-won's unauthorized visit to North Korea and hung in the air following moves for an opposition coalition, takes its importance in forming an organization dedicated to work on a unified opposition," PPD Spokesman Kim Tae-sik said.

DP Vows To Block Bid To Revise Constitution

SK3006013390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] Yi Ki-taek, president of the newly-born minority Democratic Party [DP], said yesterday that his party would stage a joint struggle in alliance with the main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy and all "democratic" forces of the country to prevent the ruling camp's attempt to revise the Constitution to adopt a parliamentary cabinet system.

"We will also do our best to hold elections to form local councils within this year and to allow parties to nominate candidates," he said.

Burma

BBC on Political Developments After Elections

BK0207120590 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1400 GMT 1 Jul 90

[From the "Current World Affairs" program]

[Excerpts] One month after the elections, the Burma Elections Commission has finally announced the poll result for the last seat of the 485 constituencies contested. The seat, a remote constituency of Namyung, was said to be won by U Kyaw Maung of the National Unity Party [NLD]. [passage omitted] The National League for Democracy, NLD, won 80 percent of the seats at stake.

Lieutenant Colonel Ye Htut of the Information Committee under the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] said yesterday that the NLD won 58 percent of the valid votes. However, if the number of invalid votes and the 27.14 percent of voters who failed to vote for different reasons are taken into consideration, the NLD received less than 38 percent of the eligible votes in the country. Lt. Col. Ye Htut's calculations, however, have yet to be confirmed by the Elections Commission. [passage omitted]

In the same interview, the SLORC Information Committee said that a 60-day period will be granted if anyone wishes to file complaints in accordance with the Elections Law. U Aung Min, director general of the Attorney General's Office, will be in charge of this matter during this period.

Giving additional information, the Information Committee said yesterday that once the tasks to be undertaken in accordance with the Elections Law are completed, the matter regarding the fixing of the exact date to form the People's Assembly will be up to the political parties. When asked which month that would be, the SLORC Information Committee said that it had no comment, because the matter was up to them [the political parties]. When a similar question when posed to Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs U Ohn Kyaw on Thursday [28 June], he said it was likely that the People's Assembly could convene in September.

The NLD Central Executive Committee issued a statement on Friday calling for the release of NLD General Secretary Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. The SLORC Information Committee categorically denied yesterday that there were political detainees in Burma.

Meanwhile, 62 newly-elected representatives of ethnic minority parties held a conference over the weekend at the YMCA in Rangoon. A Shan delegate to the conference said the results of the general elections indicate that it is up to the NLD to take the first steps of the political process. Commenting on the response of the authorities to the 27 May elections, Dominic Faulder in Rangoon quoted the delegate as saying that the authorities were resorting to delaying tactics.

BBC on Call for Release of Aung San Suu Kyi

BK3006094290 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1445 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Dominique Faulder dispatch from Rangoon]

[Text] The National League for Democracy issued a one and a half page statement this afternoon. In the statement the NLD calls for release of their general secretary, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, saying the NLD needs her leadership during the talks between the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and the NLD. The league has held it first monthly meeting of its Central Committee since the holding of the general elections in May.

In its statement the Central Committee expresses its belief that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who is trusted and respected by the people, should play a leading role in establishing Burma as a democratic state in the future in accordance with the wishes of the people. It is also the view of those persons who are looking ahead. The statement also says that construction of a peaceful and prosperous democratic state should be based on the spirit of mutual understanding and trust. The statement reiterates that the current situation demands the immediate release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and that the Central Committee will continue to attend to this issue until it is solved. The Central Committee also states as soon as Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is released, it will simultaneously attend to issues such as peaceful and smooth transfer of power according to the wishes of the people, return of children from remote areas, and reopening of universities.

The SLORC still has not responded to the NLD letter of 21 June in which it proposed that frank talks should be held in the spirit of reconciliation. In an interview yesterday, U Ohn Gyaw, deputy foreign minister, separated the issue of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's release from the matters to be attended to after the holding of elections— calling People's Assembly session, drafting a new state constitution, and forming a new government. In its news conference yesterday, the Information Committee of the SLORC did not comment on U Ohn Gyaw's statement.

Citing a 60-day period to file complaints, U Ohn Gyaw had said that the People's Assembly may not be able to convene before September.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Further on U.S.-Malay Confrontation Over GSP

U.S. Lawyer To Defend Status

BK1806074590 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] The government will appoint a lawyer in the United States to help Malaysia defend the privileges it is enjoying under the Generalized System of Preferences, GSP. Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba says the lawyer will be appointed as soon as possible because proceedings to the application to withdraw Malaysia's privileges were expected to be held next month. The decision on the position is to be announced in October.

Mr. Ghafar was speaking to reporters in Shah Alam, Selangor. He said Malaysia stood to lose benefits of tax exemption totaling 1,700 million ringgit on exports to the United States if its GSP status is withdrawn.

Unions Press for Withdrawal

BK1906095990 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] The American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organization (AFL-CIO) has been under pressure from Malaysian trade unions against Malaysia's Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) status withdrawal.

Human Resources Minister Datuk Lim Ah Lek said his talks with AFL-CIO executive director Charles Gray in Geneva recently showed that it was the local trade unions that had been clamoring for Malaysia to be struck off the GSP list. In fact, Mr. Gray was impressed with some of Malaysia's labor policy. He said Mr. Gray also described the Malaysian workers as skilled and intelligent and praised Malaysia for its stable government which brought about many investors.

More on Problems Concerning Vietnamese Refugees

Mahathir, UN Agency Head Meet

BK1506132190 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed today received a courtesy call from UN High Commissioner for Refugees Thorvald Stoltenberg, who was accompanied by three other UNHCR officials, including the representatives for Malaysia and Brunei.

Malaysia is one of the first-asylum countries for Vietnamese refugees before they are resettled in the industrialized countries. Malaysia will hold talks on the voluntary repatriation of refugees with Vietnam next week. For the last 10 years, Malaysia has served as first-asylum country for 270,000 Vietnamese refugees. This proves that Malaysia has always upheld the humanitarian principle, which disproves allegation to the contrary by certain international organizations.

U.S., Vietnamese Help Sought

BK2106074490 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Malaysia hopes America and Vietnam will take prompt and effective steps to solve the problem of Vietnamese boat people in Bidong Island [processing center]. Malaysia hopes the island can be cleared of boat people as soon as possible so that development efforts can be made and the marine resources near the island can be tapped.

The minister of foreign affairs, Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, conveyed this message to the visiting Vietnamese deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Vu Khoan, who called on him at his office in Kuala Lumpur today. There are still about 14,000 Vietnamese boat people remaining in Malaysia. Some of them have agreed to go back voluntarily, but the majority do not wish to do so.

UNHCR Issues Warning

BK2606075790 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0633 GMT 26 Jun 90

[By Salmy Hashim]

[Text] Washington, June 26 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The refugees problem will create a cycle of "frustration and violence" if left unresolved, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Thorvald Stoltenberg, said here Monday [25 June]. Stoltenberg, who is here to seek a "multilateral solution" to the Vietnamese boat people problem, warned that an impasse in discussions could result in more first asylum countries pushing off boat people.

In a pessimistic note, he said the Hong Kong situation is just the beginning... "countries will stop receiving boat people if there is no multilateral solution in Asia". "My fear is that we may see the same trend in Africa and Eastern Europe," he added.

First asylum countries last month called on the United States either to agree to the mandatory repatriation of refugees or provide another alternative for those screened out, such as a holding centre. Various discussions have been held in Washington to discuss the possibility of establishing a holding centre but no agreement has been reached. A US official said that a holding center would only be considered if the comprehensive plan of action on refugees, adopted at the International Conference on Indochinese refugees, broke down. The UNHCR said there were advantages and disadvantages in setting up a holding center. The advantage is that the boat people will have an alternative to being towed out to sea but the disadvantage is that these people would probably stay there indefinitely.

Joint Commission With Thailand Holds Meeting

BK2906081490 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Text] The Malaysia-Thailand Joint Commission meets in Penang for two days from today. Among matters expected to be discussed are the proposal to purchase rice from Thailand and the possibility of trade with Laos through Thailand. Foreign Minister Datuk Haji Abu Hassan Omar said 24 major items would be discussed. He said the overlapping of television frequency along the Malaysia-Thailand border will also be discussed.

Issues Statement

BK3006091890 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Text] The third Malaysia-Thailand Joint Commission meeting which ended in Penang today has also explored and identified the possibility of bilateral cooperation in several new areas. Among them are cooperation in science and technology, facilities for Malaysia-Laos trade by land through Thailand, supply of Malaysia's cement to Thailand, government-to-government arrangement for the sale of Thai rice in Malaysia and coordination between the two countries' technical assistance program.

The foreign minister of Malaysia, Datuk Haji Abu Hassan Omar, and the foreign affairs minister of Thailand Air Chief Marshall Sitthi Sawetsila, said this at a joint press statement in Penang today.

The Joint Committee noted its satisfaction over the close cooperation between the countries, particularly, in the agricultural and tropical products area. The two countries were always pleased with the results of the two-day meeting which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and a spirit friendship and neighborliness.

Mahathir To Consult With Parties on Observers

BK0207085990 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] The prime minister is to write to the secretary general of the Commonwealth, Sir Sridath Ramphal, inviting independent observers for the forthcoming general elections after he has consulted with all parties, including the opposition. Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said political parties, especially the opposition, should state their stand on the question of observers without any conditions. He said the cost of hosting the observers would be paid by the government. The observers will be free to witness the conduct of elections from the beginning of campaigning to the formation of a new government. The prime minister said this in reply to questions from newsmen in Titigajah, Kedah today.

Minister Views Denunciation of ILO Convention

BK2106090190 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Malaysia's decision to denounce Convention 105 of the International Labor Organization [ILO] concerning forced labor is final. This was conveyed by Human Resources Minister Datuk Lim Ah Lek to visiting ILO Director General Michel Hansenne when they met at the 77th session of the ILO in Geneva early this month.

Datuk Lim told BERNAMA that as the convention had been denounced, there was nothing further pending on the matter. Further, Datuk Lim had agreed to invite officials of the international body to visit Malaysia for a closer look at the labor and social practices in the country to gain a better understanding of the situation. He said he had met with Hansenne for discussions to further clarify the government's stand on the matter.

Singapore

Mexico's President Salinas Arrives on Visit

BK2006144090 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico has arrived in Singapore for a two-day state visit, the first by a Mexican president. He was received at Changi Airport by the minister of state for foreign affairs and national development, Mr. Peter Sung. The Mexican leader will call on President Wee Kim Wee tomorrow. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew will be meeting President Salinas. While in Singapore, the Mexican president will witness the signing of an air agreement between the two countries.

Cambodia

AFP Notes Official's Report of MIA Remains

BK3006114090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1106 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, June 30 (AFP)—The Cambodian Government has discovered remains believed to be of U.S. Servicemen listed as Missing In Action (MIA) from the Vietnam War, a senior Interior Ministry official said here Saturday [30 June].

The official, who requested anonymity, said that local people in the east and northeast of the country had since last year discovered remains and a "good number" of U.S. Armed Forces name tags. He said that the authorities were not sure if the remains were those of U.S. Servicemen but once positively identified as such "we are absolutely going to return them to their families in the United States." The official said he did not think there were any MIAs still alive in Cambodia. [passage omitted]

'Erroneous' U.S. Decision on Aid Criticized

BK0107094790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Station commentary: "Why Do They Add Fuel to the Fire?"]

[Text] On 28 June, the Voice of America revealed that, at the incitement of the government, the U.S. Congress agreed, with 260 votes, to grant financial aid of $7 million to the Cambodian resistance groups which are Pol Pot's allies. We ask: What consequences will such an act by the United States have on the protracted conflict in Cambodia?

Although the U.S. Congress referred to the aid as not being arms, it encourages the other Cambodian side, which is seeking pretexts to hinder the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem and to further kindle the flames of the civil war in Cambodia. The most worrying point is that this aid will definitely end up in the hands of the criminal Pol Pot clique which are stained with the blood of the people. This is tantamount to blazing the trail for the Pol Pot clique to return to power in Cambodia. The United States itself has declared its firm opposition to this.

The Cambodian people, who have no other sacred desire but to live in peace, would like to express their deep regret over this erroneous act of the United States.

This aid is small when compared to that given by the United States to the Lon Nol regime, but this undertaking runs totally counter to the current trend of settling conflicts peacefully. This U.S. act runs counter to the Tokyo joint communique which was signed by Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk and which has been welcomed and regarded by U.S. State Department Spokesman Richard Boucher as a concrete step toward restoring peace for the Cambodian people. This U.S. act also contradicts President George Bush who said during his talks with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan in Washington that it was necessary to continue the (?diplomatic) efforts aimed at putting an end to atrocities and reaching a comprehensive solution which satisfies the Cambodian people.

The supply of this U.S. aid is contrary to the call of the over 40 humanitarian and peace-loving organizations which have campaigned for the U.S. Government to change its policy toward the Cambodian resistance movement. The United States turned a deaf ear to the caution by these organizations that the present U.S. policy of assisting two groups of the Cambodian resistance movement also strengthens the Khmer Rouge.

Another alarming point is that this decision is taken at a time when the United States is preparing to attend the fifth meeting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to be held in Paris on 9 July in order to seek a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem. Therefore, the United States has added fuel to the fire that people in general are jointly trying to extinguish.

What will the United States get from this undertaking? Every single Cambodian is aware of this U.S. attitude. Although the United States has condemned the genocidal Pol Pot clique and declared that the Pol Pot regime is unacceptable, this U.S. act is tantamount to encouraging the Pol Pot criminals to continue the massacre of the Cambodian people and the trampling of democracy whose chief guardian is supposed to be the United States.

Samdech Sihanouk once revealed in his interview to Mr. T.D. Allman that the American gentlemen are worse than the Khmer Rouge because they are all hypocrites. When the United States says the Khmer Rouge are unacceptable, it is nothing but hypocrisy.

Having been victims of U.S. aggression 20 years ago, the Cambodian people declare that the United States must bear full responsibility for the consequences arising from this ill-intended act.

Hun Sen Message to Sihanouk on National Council

BK3006113590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 30 Jun 90

["Message from Hun Sen, Cambodian prime minister, addressed to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on 29 June"—read by announcer]

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk:

Respected Samdech, please allow me to express profound thanks to the samdech for your reply on the composition of the supreme national council [SNC]. Clearly realizing the absolute necessity to most quickly end the people's suffering through the cessation of the conflict among fellow brothers, please allow me to request once again that the samdech please:

1. Nominate two more representatives of the Cambodian national government to the SNC to complete the six-plus-six formula, as you have suggested, so that this national council is in full shape.
2. Set the place and appropriate date for the first session of the SNC in accordance with the spirit and essence of the Tokyo joint statement in order to quickly set up the SNC so this body can carry out its work, particularly what is vital to the destiny of the Cambodian people. This is to start implementing the voluntary cease-fire among the Cambodian parties as already agreed.

In my limited view, we cannot allow indecision and this unique opportunity slip to have a cease-fire and restore peace to the motherland. The history of our people and the entire world will judge those who destroy the cease-fire and peace in Cambodia. This is a test for all Cambodians to see whether we can be united and reconciled in the supreme interest of the nation and the people. It is also a test for foreign countries to see whether they genuinely want peace and national reconciliation.

While waiting for a positive response from the samdech, please, respected Samdech, accept my consideration and highest respect.

Unnamed Official Denies Crackdown on Dissent

BK3006152890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1512 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 30 (AFP)—A Cambodian Interior Ministry official denied Saturday [30 June] reports of a crackdown on dissent and said the government was not detaining anyone. But he said the government had blocked all attempts to form a "reactionary organisation" when asked about an official announcement that plans from inner ranks to stage a "coup d'etat" between June and August had been thwarted. The announcement was made June 21.

The official said the three-party resistance alliance, particularly supporters of former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann, were behind coup plots. "In Cambodia, we have only one party, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, and one government only. So any organisation against us is a reactionary organisation," said the official, who asked not to be named. "We have to block all of those schemes" contrary to the government, he said, adding this was essential because Cambodia was in a state of civil war.

The government announcement of the planned coup came after reports that six officials, including Communications, Transport and Posts Minister Ung Phan, had been placed under house arrest for trying to set up an independent party. It is not known if their reported detentions were linked to the coup bid announcement but the official said he knew nothing about the minister's arrest and said no one was under detention.

Rumours of a crackdown have been circulating in recent days with one even saying that Defence Minister Tie Banh had been spirited out of Phnom Penh. Such rumours have not been able to be independently confirmed. Western aid workers have said officials in some ministries have been told to provide details of their backgrounds but this was denied by the Interior Ministry official.

Meanwhile, the official said the government was in "full control" of Siem Reap province in the northwest, where the Khmer Rouge guerrilla faction claims to have made inroads. Siem Reap is home to the Angkor temples, regarded as the national symbol of Cambodia by all four warring parties.

He also said the Armed Forces had repulsed an attack on the fringes of central Cambodia's Kompong Thom earlier this month, killing 165 guerrillas of all three resistance factions. The Khmer Rouge and supporters of Prince Sihanouk claimed to have taken the town in mid-June but Western aid workers based at the local hospital and a team from the United Nations have been allowed back to the town 160 kilometers (100 miles) north of here in the past week, indicating that government troops have the situation in control.

Foreign Ministry Issues Notice on Travel Abroad

BK3006033390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Foreign Ministry's notice]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the State of Cambodia wishes to issue the following notice to all Cambodian citizens wishing to make private trips to foreign countries, aside from the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, for tourism, medical treatment, or settlement:

Application procedures:

The applicant must send to the Foreign Ministry through the provincial or municipal people's committee:

1. Three copies of the application form;
2. Three copies of the applicant's brief biography with photographs under the identification stamp of the district or precinct people's committee;
3. Three copies of a permit for living abroad, one original and two duplicates;
4. Six copies of 4 X 6 photos. In the case of application for medical treatment, there must be three copies of medical certificate for the information of the Phnom Penh Municipality's Health Department.

Application forms are on sale in all communes, wards, districts, precincts, provinces, and cities.

Students must apply through schools and their supervisory institutions. State workers, personnel, and cadres must apply through their units, departments, and ministries. Minors under the age of 18 must also submit a letter of permission from parents or guardians. Cambodian citizens who are studying or working abroad must file application forms through the Cambodian diplomatic missions in their residential areas.

After receiving application forms, the provincial and municipal people's committees or the ministries concerned must send them to the Foreign Ministry.

The applicants shall wait for the decision of the Foreign Ministry within 40 days, counting from the day the provincial and municipal people's committees or the ministries concerned receive the application forms.

This notice takes effect as of today.

Heng Samrin Speech Marks Party Anniversary

BK2906111390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Speech by General Secretary Heng Samrin at 28 June Phnom Penh meeting marking 39th anniversary of the party's founding—recorded]

[Text] Thirty-nine years ago, in implementing the resolutions adopted by the Second Congress of the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP], the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, currently known as the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], was founded on 28 June 1951 to lead the revolutionary movement in Cambodia in pursuance of the cause of the ICP.

Led by the party, our cadres, party members, and people developed the glorious tradition of the ICP, patiently waged a courageous struggle, and fought to overcome all kinds of complex obstacles and difficulties in a bid to seize brilliant victories for the motherland and people and dismantle the ruling yoke of the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists. However, when the reactionary Pol Pot clique succeeded in amassing all the powers into their hands, they betrayed this great tradition and transformed the party into a reactionary organization against the people, against the bonds of solidarity of the three Indochinese countries, and against Marxism-Leninism. They pushed our nation and people into the abyss of the worst and most savage genocide, unprecedented in the history of mankind.

Fired up by their strong, bubbling hatred and enjoying the timely and effective assistance of the fraternal party, Army, and people of Vietnam, those of our cadres, party members, and people who survived the massacre under the genocidal Pol Pot regime joined hands in a solid bond of solidarity and friendship and rose up courageously to topple the dictatorial, militarist, and genocidal Pol Pot regime on 7 January 1979 thus bringing into existence the People's Republic of Kampuchea, now the State of Cambodia.

Dear comrades and friends: Reviewing the situation in our country over the past 11 years, we can see that the Cambodian revolution has fought hard to overcome all kinds of complex obstacles and difficulties and has won successes in all fields. On the basis of these immense successes, especially the development of the Armed Forces, the Cambodian revolution has entered a new stage in which the Cambodian forces have assumed and are assuming entirely by themselves the cause of defending the motherland and building the new regime.

With a high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the motherland, our cadres, party members, and people throughout the country have been through tough and difficult tests and trials in their efforts to achieve the goal chosen by the party and people.

On the occasion of this most solemn anniversary, on behalf of the party, state, and front, I would like to warmly congratulate and admire all categories of our Armed Forces and our people of all nationalities for fighting courageously to defend the motherland, the gains of national society, and the people, particularly for winning victories over the large-scale offensives launched by the enemy since late September 1989 as well as during the 1989-90 dry season and recently, thus frustrating in time the stubborn ambitions of the three enemy groups.

I congratulate and admire cadres, party members, and people throughout the country for taking an active part in preventing the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, for ensuring the rebirth of national society, and for making appropriate contributions to the brilliant successes of the motherland.

I would like to express deep thanks to the parties, states, and governments of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and fraternal socialist countries, to friendly countries, and to progressive international organizations the world over for supporting the correct and just struggle of our people in the past, at present, and in the future.

Dear comrades and friends: As victims of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and in light of the situation in which the war keeps dragging—something that is most loathsome to us and of no benefit at all to our people—we, more than anyone else, always display the desire for peace and the wish to secure a correct and early political solution to the Cambodian problem, a solution that would guarantee the fundamental interests of our people and would conform with the real situation in Cambodia and the rest of Southeast Asia. The fundamental interests that our people wish to have are: independence, peace, territorial integrity of the Cambodian motherland, and the genuine right to self-determination of the people and, above all, of the Cambodian working people.

The State of Cambodia is the genuine representative of Cambodia. The KPRP is the sole leader of the entire Cambodian national society. It is opposed to fanciful ideologies and capitalist-styled democracy that ignores the hardship suffered by the country at the present stage. Although it finds itself in a situation in which it is experiencing all kinds of difficulties caused by the enemy, the KPRP continues to fight to overcome all these major obstacles and confirms that it remains loyal to and always follows the line of the great Lenin, taking Marxism-Leninism as the leading ideology to guide the activities of the party. The KPRP continues to unswervingly implement all the principles of Marxism-Leninism with a lively sense of creativity based on the prevailing conditions in Cambodia.

The KPRP resolutely opposes the idea of a multiparty system, which is regarded as a source that would lead to the weakening of the party and an opportunity for the eventual reemergence of the genocidal regime in Cambodia. Only by following the Marxism-Leninism line can our people avoid the danger of the genocidal regime.

Dear comrades and friends: Through the above situation, we can clearly see that to date our enemies have not yet given up their maneuvers to invade and topple our administration and wrest back power to rule Cambodia. This remains the unchanged ploy of the enemies whether there is a political solution or not. Nevertheless, we continue to maintain our goodwill to secure a reasonable and fair solution for the Cambodian problem to put an early end to the war and bring true peace and happiness to the motherland and the people.

As a matter of fact, since 1986, we have sought by all means to effect national reconciliation through a six-point policy by appealing to the misled people in the ranks of the reactionaries to return to their families and the national fold. Later on, we made one proposal after another, consenting to make many concessions. Of course, we want peace. But this must be true peace that ensures the prevention of the genocidal regime's return because, should the genocidal regime be allowed to return, it is certain that no one, be it cadres or ordinary people, would be forgiven.

Through the talks held over the past two years, we see that all factions and countries involved have reached the consensus that a joint, comprehensive solution should be realized. However, no formula has been found yet that would enable all Cambodian factions and countries involved to completely agree with one another on the question of setting up an interim authority during the transition period and on the role of the United Nations. If these two key questions can be solved, all other remaining issues would be easily settled.

As far as we are concerned, we maintain that to avoid the same deadlock happening over and over again it is essential to concentrate efforts on finding out the fundamental issue and using it as the starting point for the settlement of the Cambodian problem, namely the implementation of the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people through truly free, democratic, and fair elections under international control in order to [words indistinct] cease-fire and foreign military aid to be implemented through the flesh and blood of our people for a long time.

After conducting frantic diplomatic activity and allowing military checks to be undertaken for more than seven months following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, the initiatives on the cease-fire in place, the cessation of foreign military aid, and international control were promoted to the point that a conference between the two governments in Cambodia was staged in Tokyo, Japan. Though the polpotist Khmer Rouge stubbornly proceeded with their maneuver to sabotage it, thanks to the sincere assistance of the Japanese Government and [then Thai Deputy Prime Minister] General Chawalit, the conference finally was convened as scheduled without the participation of the Khmer Rouge. Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk signed a joint communique with four annexes dealing with voluntary restraint on the use of force, a suspension of military activities in place, the cessation of military operations, and the creation of a supreme national council with equal members from both sides.

This should be considered another victory won by our party. It is the victory of the goodwill of our government which has always shown the desire to end the misery and bitter suffering of our people. It is the success of the force of solidarity of the entire people and Armed Forces around the KPRP which holds aloft the banner of peace and national reconciliation. At the same time, it is a success for all who want to see peace restored in Cambodia.

Therefore, from this tribune, I would like to appeal to the Khmer opposition, including the Khmer Rouge, to abide by the Tokyo joint communique and to all parties concerned to strive to create all conditions for the Tokyo joint communique to become effective so that it can be used as a basis leading toward realizing the overall solution for the Cambodian problem aiming at putting an early end to the suffering of the Cambodian people and bringing lasting peace to Cambodia, thus contributing to stability in Southeast Asia.

We energetically welcome and highly appreciate the recent summit meeting between the Soviet Union and the United States, regarding it as an important international event that has great bearing on peace and the existence of mankind on earth.

We welcome the improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and China and between China and Vietnam, relations that will greatly influence the international and regional policy as well as the political solution to the Cambodian problem.

I would like to express my profound gratitude to peace-loving officials, well-known politicians, lawyers, sociologists, scientists, famous journalists, and international organizations for expressing sympathy with and concerns for our Cambodian people and for voicing appeals to various countries and organizations to help prevent the genocidal Pol Pot criminals from returning to power.

Once again, on behalf of the party, state, and people of Cambodia, I would like to solemnly declare that an appropriate and fair political solution for the Cambodian people must absolutely guarantee that the genocidal Pol Pot regime will not return to Cambodia under whatever form and must demand that all parties strictly respect the Tokyo agreement. I welcome all initiatives by all parties involved that would push for a political solution beneficial to the Cambodian people and to peace, stability, and cooperation in the region.

We criticize and denounce hostile ideas aiming at creating confusion to obstruct the advance toward a Cambodian solution and attempting to undermine the role of the State of Cambodia and split the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries, thus opening the door for the genocidal Pol Pot regime to return to Cambodia and renew the slaughter of the Cambodian people.

I take this opportunity to sincerely appeal to those on the other side to wake up to realities in the country and hurry back to their families and hometowns.

On this most solemn occasion of the 39th anniversary of the KPRP's founding, I would like to appeal to the entire party, Armed Forces, and people to raise the sense of independence, mastery, and self-reliance in order to further develop the successes achieved in the past, to continue advancing on the path blazed by the fifth party congress and second national conference of party cadres, and to continue successfully implementing the resolutions and all important political tasks defined by the ninth and 10th plenums of the party's Central Committee.

It is imperative to raise vigilance and defeat all enemy maneuvers and tricks; fulfill all national defense duties; ensure political security and social order; and firmly defend villages, communes, district seats, and provincial seats in order to resolutely prevent the return of the genocidal regime and protect the rebirth and day-to-day lives in national society.

It is imperative to promote the political indoctrination work, strive to enhance the confidence of the masses in our new regime, and further consolidate national unity in order to overcome all difficulties and shortages for the sake of bringing success to the struggle of our people.

It is imperative to strengthen the real revolutionary forces in all fields; increase party leadership; heighten the political influence and progressive character of the party; maintain firm solidarity and unity in the party, first of all within the party committees; steadfastly preserve the close relationship between the party and the people; expand democracy within the party; thoroughly conduct political life-style meetings in an in-depth and widespread manner; sincerely enhance control, criticism, and self-criticism in a constructive spirit; and promote a clean life-style while conscientiously respecting principles and the collectivity.

It is imperative to whip up enthusiasm in correcting all shortcomings and striving to resolve socioeconomic problems in order to better the living conditions of the people. For the immediate future, it is imperative to promote efforts to increase production of the rainy-season rice according to plans. All levels, all sectors, every unit, every locality, and every individual must heighten their role and courageously strive to produce feats to deserve being the successors of the revolution working to develop the glorious tradition of the KPRP—the offspring of the ICP—in order to seize new and greater successes for the nation, motherland, and people.

All cadres and party members must constantly raise their consciousness and sense of responsibility before the party and people in fulfilling their tasks to the best of their ability to deserve being the sons of the people who dare make all sacrifices for the people. They must always maintain a polite and humble attitude when dealing with the masses and must set examples as the vanguard in the revolutionary mass movement. They must firmly adhere to and effectively implement the slogan: "Everything for the independence of the motherland and happiness of the people!" [applause]

Chea Sim Visits Families in Kompong Chhnang

BK2806083590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Summary] On 23 June, Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, visited 50 families of fallen and disabled combatants and outstanding families in (Oknha Prang) Village, Longvek Commune, Kompong Tralach District, Kompong Chhnang Province. Accompanying Chea Sim were Kong Sam-ol, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nhim Vanda, member of the party Central Committee and deputy defense minister.

Speaking on this occasion, Chea Sim reviewed the current situation, citing the recent peace talks in Tokyo and blaming opposing Cambodian groups for blocking the talks. He called on people to make further sacrifices and send relatives to serve in the army to ensure the country's defense. He thanked the families of fallen and disabled combatants for their sacrifices and distributed some gifts to them.

Democratic Kampuchean Party Settlement Proposal

BK0107025790 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Jun 90

["Proposal of the Democratic Kampuchea Party for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem within the framework of the summary of conclusion of 26 May 1990 of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council,' dated 29 June 1990"—read by announcer in English]

[Text] The Democratic Kampuchea Party, like the National Government of Cambodia as a whole, has always expressed its sincere goodwill and has put forward successive proposals aimed at reaching as soon as possible a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem which will restore the peace and independence, sovereignty, and unity of Cambodia within her territorial integrity, and safeguard the peace, security, and stability of Southeast Asia.

In this respect, the Democratic Kampuchea Party has expressed its full support to the summary of conclusion of 26 May 1990 of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, especially their estimation that only a comprehensive political settlement will bring lasting peace and stability to Cambodia and that a comprehensive political settlement must include specific provisions to ensure the verification of the withdrawal of all foreign forces and the cessation of external military assistance, a durable cease-fire, the regrouping of the armed forces of the factions into designated containment area, all under the control of the effective United Nations peacekeeping operations. It must formally establish a supreme national council; ensure free and fair elections for a constituent assembly under United Nations auspices; ensure the fundamental human rights and freedom which the Cambodian people must enjoy, together with the necessary protection and guarantee; and provide a system of guarantee for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability, neutrality, and national unity of Cambodia.

In the spirit of cooperation with the five permanent members of the UN Security Council in the framework of their 26 May 1990 summary of conclusion, the Democratic Kampuchea party would like to put forward the following proposal for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem:

The objective:

1. To restore peace and the independence, sovereignty, and unity of Cambodia within her territorial integrity, free from foreign occupation.

2. To allow the people of Cambodia to exercise their sacred right to self-determination through free and fair elections.

This objective can be attained only through a comprehensive political settlement and a simultaneous settlement of the external and internal aspects of the Cambodian problem, and under the control and verification of all the peacekeeping operations by the United Nations peacekeeping force, or UNPKF.

Chapter One: Control and Verification of the Withdrawal of All Foreign Forces from Cambodia.

1. The UN peacekeeping force will control and supervise:

a) The withdrawal from Cambodia of all categories of foreign forces and their weapons and their non-return to the country. The withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia must be completed within 60 days from the date of the signing of the agreement on a comprehensive political settlement.
b) The cease-fire. The cease-fire shall take effect completely and simultaneously for the warring forces throughout Cambodia 72 hours after the signing of the agreement on a comprehensive political settlement.

2. The UN peacekeeping force shall immediately set up the headquarters either in Phnom Penh or in Battambang or Siem Reap 72 hours after the cease-fire takes effect, that is 144 hours after the signing of the agreement on a comprehensive political settlement, so as to start its mandate of control and verification of the implementation of the comprehensive agreement with the participation of the Vietnamese representative and the representatives of the four Cambodian parties in the control and verification process.

Chapter Two: The Settlement of the Internal Aspects.

I. Military Aspects

In order to ensure a successful transition, prevent the outbreak of civil war, and assure the internal security conducive to free and fair elections, there must be a UN peacekeeping force to control and verify:

1. The disarming and dissolution of all armed forces of the four Cambodian parties. The operations of disarming and dissolution of all armed forces of the four Cambodian parties shall not exceed 60 days from the date of the entry into force of the agreement on a comprehensive political settlement.
2. The cessation of outside military assistance to the four Cambodian parties.
3. The locating and confiscating caches of weapons and military supplies throughout the country.

II. The Interim Authority

To restore peace and security in Cambodia and to enable the Cambodian people to exercise their sacred right to self-determination through free and fair elections, the cooperation between the United Nations and the four Cambodian parties is imperative. Therefore, it is necessary to set up a Cambodian quadripartite interim authority in which the four Cambodian parties shall be on equal footing. Only then can there be fairness, genuine national reconciliation, and internal security in Cambodia.

1. The supreme interim authority during the transitional period shall be the supreme national council, or SNC.
2. The SNC shall be the [word indistinct] of independence, sovereignty, and unity of Cambodia.
3. His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk shall assume the presidency of the SNC.
4. The SNC shall represent Cambodia at the United Nations and on the international arena and run the affairs of the country.
5. There shall be the representatives of the four Cambodian parties on equal footing, from top to bottom, in the SNC and all the ministries as well as at the provincial, district, commune, and village levels.
6. The SNC shall cooperate with the United Nations and the UN peacekeeping force to ensure the respect and implementation of the agreement on a comprehensive political settlement.
7. The SNC shall have legislative power and implement the adopted laws in a progressive manner from the signing of the agreement on a comprehensive political settlement and the UN verification and control through to the convening of the constituent assembly, the adoption of a new constitution, and the formation of a new national government of Cambodia.

III. Elections

1. The free and fair election shall be held within the framework of a comprehensive political settlement and under conditions where no parties would be advantaged.
2. The basic principles on which the new Cambodian constitution should be based within the framework of a liberal democratic regime with many political parties, a parliament, and a free-market economy, shall be an integral part of a comprehensive political settlement.
3. The elections in Cambodia shall be held under the supervision of the United Nations.
4. The transitional period from the signing of the agreement on a comprehensive political settlement through the election day shall be specified.
5. Necessary measures must be taken for the holding of free and fair elections, including the establishment of electoral law and regulations, the census of the population, and the registration of voters.
6. All Cambodians should enjoy the same rights, freedom, and opportunity to participate in the election process.
7. The constituent assembly resulting from the election will draft and adopt the constitution and transform itself into a legislative assembly which will create the new government.

IV. Human Rights Protection

Within the framework of a comprehensive political settlement, the four Cambodian parties shall accept the following measures:

1. To commit Cambodia to adhere to and implement the obligations of the UN Charter and relevant international human rights instruments.
2. General human rights supervision of all aspects during the transitional period.

Chapter Three: Guarantee of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability, neutrality, and national unity of Cambodia.

In order to assure lasting peace, security, and stability in Cambodia, it is essential to provide, within the framework of a comprehensive political settlement, a system of guarantee for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability, neutrality, and national unity of Cambodia.

In a comprehensive political settlement, the four Cambodian parties shall accept the following principles:

1. Cambodia will conduct a policy of independence, peace, and nonalignment, and establish a friendly relationship with all countries based on the principle of peaceful coexistence.
2. Cambodia will proclaim her perpetual neutrality.
3. Cambodia will never adhere to any military alliance or allow the installation of foreign military bases or forces on her territory.
4. The presence of the UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia for a period of several years with adequate means to guarantee peace, security, and stability in the country.
5. The guarantee by the United Nations of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability, neutrality, and national unity of Cambodia.

The present proposal contains three chapters—chapter one, chapter two, and chapter three—which form an integral part of a comprehensive political settlement. Therefore, the three chapters will have to be implemented as one and will have to advance only from start to end, that is from the signing of the agreement on a comprehensive political settlement through the elections, convening of the constituent assembly, adoption of the constitution, and formation of a new national government of Cambodia.

This proposal is aimed at putting an end to the Vietnamese war of aggression and occupation, securing the withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, and allowing the four Cambodian conflicting parties to sit together and, through their common efforts, try their best to solve the problem until the adoption of the national constitution and the formation of a national government in Cambodia under which all Cambodians will live in harmony with each other.

Factions Fear Khmer Rouge Will Upset Balance

BK0107033390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Jul 90 p 2

[Excerpt] Non-communist Cambodian guerrillas said yesterday they were pushing urgently for another round of peace talks because they feared the Khmer Rouge—nominally their allies—might head for outright military victory alone.

Speaking to REUTERS by telephone, senior officials of two non-communist factions backed by the United States and China said the Khmer Rouge were expanding operations which might upset any balance in the peace process. "We are very afraid the Khmer Rouge will harden their position once they are not so far from Phnom Penh. We don't want them to reach Phnom Penh before a political settlement," said Ieng Muli, Secretary General of the republican Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

The ultra-radical Khmer Rouge, who 15 years ago rode to power by subduing a much better-equipped army than they now face, have in recent weeks attacked several towns near the capital, causing tens of thousands of civilians to flee their homes. They have also ruptured communications between Phnom Penh and outlying cities. "They are definitely operating in eastern provinces where they weren't before," Ieng Muli said.

Diplomats said the Khmer Rouge were keen to stay within political moves to end the war but would not be slow to flex their military muscles if US and Thai efforts to isolate them continued. "When they are alone they are arrogant," said Truong Meali of the Sihanouk faction. "They must not be left out."

Khmer Rouge guerrillas claim the capture of Siem Reap, a key northwestern Cambodia city and site of the ancient Angkor temples, is "imminent," a media report seen yesterday said. [passage omitted]

Hun Sen-Chea Sim Conflict Reportedly Spreading

BK3006093490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Jun 90

["Reports from Phnom Penh"]

[Text] 1. Reports from various sources in Phnom Penh city say that the situation there is not stable. Confusion keeps spreading further and further.

The reports specify that a clandestine opposition organization has been set up in Phnom Penh. This organization was started by agents and workers with nationalist sentiments but has a mixed membership drawn from various ministries of Vietnam's regime in Phnom Penh. The aim of the organization is to struggle and chase out the Vietnamese aggressors and puppets and traitors Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and Tie Banh—Vietnam's lackeys.

2. Lately, traitors Hun Sen and Heng Samrin—Vietnam's lackeys—and the clique of one-eyed Hun Sen have intensified their corrupt activities, particularly the wife of one-eyed Hun Sen. Dollars coming from selling latex and fish and rents from shop-houses have been grabbed by traitor Hun Sen and his clique. This money has been gradually siphoned off from Phnom Penh. A part of this money has been deposited in foreign banks and another part kept in Vietnam.

This news eventually reached Chea Sim, chairman of the puppet National Assembly, and the clique of traitor Chea Sim. This has greatly angered Chea Sim and his clique. They complain that Chea Sim and clique share their money with Hun Sen and his clique; however, when Hun Sen acquires money, he secretly shares it only with Vietnam and its clique and not with Chea Sim and his clique. What does one-eyed Hun Sen want to buy abroad with the money deposited there? He has already bought land and multi-storey houses there. Chea Sim further said: Does this give Chea Sim encouragement to carry out deceitful propaganda among the people? [sentence as heard]

This news was leaked from those close to traitors Hun Sen and Chea Sim. The conflict between the traitorous groups of Hun Sen and Chea Sim is spreading.

Indonesia

Minister Denies Suharto, PRC Leaders To Meet

BK0207095990 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0928 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, Jul 02 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto has no plan to meet with Chinese leaders while he is visiting Thailand on 6 and 7 July, Minister/State Secretary Murdiono stated here Monday [2 July].

Minister Murdiono made the statement to deny recent rumours claiming that one of the main objectives of the current visit by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas to China is to prepare a meeting between President Suharto and several Chinese leaders.

It's not true. The president has no plan to meet with Chinese leaders while making a state visit to Thailand from 6 to 7 July, he insisted.

Queried on when Indonesia may normalize its diplomatic relations with China, Murdiono just said we should wait [for] a statement by [Foreign] Minister Alatas. Minister Alatas has been given clear directives by the president on that matter.

MP Favors Normalization of PRC Relations

BK0207100390 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0933 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, Jul 2 (OANA-ANTARA)—Normalization of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and the People's Republic of China (PRC) will be one of the highlights of the former country's diplomatic achievement, Member of Parliament [MP] Marzuki Darussman said here Monday [2 July].

The deputy secretary (in charge of political affairs and security) of the ruling Karya Pembangunan Faction (FKP) further said that Indonesia's efforts to start the normalization process have been waited for anxiously by other Asian nations.

The re-opening of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and the PRC also means an endeavor to restore political (?stability) in Asia, especially in Southeast Asia where the Cambodian conflict has not been thoroughly settled, the MP said.

This will make the normalization of diplomatic ties between the two countries the basis of sound diplomatic relations among all Asian nations, he stressed.

"I am optimistic that the 11-year-old Cambodian conflict will be settled following the re-opening of Indonesia-PRC diplomatic ties. At least it will turn out new alternatives in the negotiation process", he explained.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas Sunday [1 July] in Beijing met his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen to continue talks on the process to unfreeze the two countries' diplomatic relations.

It was the first visit of an Indonesian high-ranking official to the most populous country in the world in 23 years.

Indonesia froze its diplomatic relations with the PRC in 1967 after it accused the latter of supporting the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) in the abortive coup attempt of September 30, 1965 (G-30S/PKI).

The re-opening of diplomatic ties between the two countries, according to Darussman, will also strengthen Indonesia's position in the campaign to become the host of the coming Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) conference.

Thailand, Philippines, PNG Ask Satellite Lease

BK2606154190 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Text] Two ASEAN member countries—Thailand and the Philippines—have expressed wishes to lease more transponders on Indonesia's telecommunication satellites. Papua New Guinea [PNG] has also asked to lease the Indonesian Palapa satellites' transponders for use in its internal communications.

The wishes of these countries were made known at a meeting in Bandung today between Indonesia's state telecommunications company, Perumtel, and users of the Palapa satellites communications service.

A total of 89 delegates from Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and Hong Kong are participating in the meeting.

At the meeting, participants agreed that there are opportunities for boosting business contacts through the Palapa satellite communications and hoped that Perumtel will continue to provide good service to its clients.

According to a public relations officer of Perumtel, the lease charge for one transponder per year is $850,000, while the minimum charge for a three-year lease is $800,000 per year.

Attorney General Dies; Suharto Pays Respects

BK2906063090 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Text] President Suharto, accompanied by the vice president and Mrs. Sudharmono, this morning paid their last respects to the late attorney general, Sukarton Marmosujono, at his house at No. 1 (Palangka Raya) Road in south Jakarta.

The remains of the attorney general, who died at Pertamina hospital in Jakarta at 0720 West Indonesian Time [0020 GMT] this morning, will be buried at the Kalibata Heroes Cemetery at 1400 this afternoon. The funeral will be presided over by Sudomo, coordinating minister for political and security affairs.

The late attorney general, who was born in Tegal, Central Java, on 3 October 1937, is survived by a wife and five children. He had received several awards in recognition of his service to the nation and country.

Laos

Fourth Assembly Session Closes; Bills Passed

BK2806111890 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 28 (KPL)—The fourth extraordinary session of the second legislature of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly wound [up] here yesterday ending its three-day sessions.

The sessions were chaired by Mr Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revoutionary Party Central Committee and president of the People's Supreme Assembly (PSA).

The deputies have passed five bills on ownership of properties, contracts, heritages, the establishment of banks, and court fees.

The sessions have authorized the PSA Standing Committee and authorities to publicize the passed bills.

At the end of 1989, PSA passed four laws—the criminal law, the law on the legal criminal case proceedings, the law on people's court, and the law on people's judiciary institutions.

And at the end of this year, the PSA expects to endorse the first constitution of the Lao People's Democratic Republic under discussion among the public throughout the country.

Nouhak Phoumsavan Closes Financial Conference

BK0107121190 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] The first nationwide financial conference closed with a glorious success this morning after 10 days of working. During the conference, delegates heard a speech on the financial line, policy, and mechanism on the basis of new concepts delivered by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Delegates also heard a report on the implementation of the financial work over the past 15 years and on the direction and tasks in this field for implementation in the immediate future presented by Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of economy, planning, and finance. A concrete draft on the national financial system to be promulgated in the immediate future was presented to the delegates by Khamsai Souphanouvong, alternate member of the Party Central Committee and deputy minister of economy, planning, and finance. In a democratic and straightforward manner, the delegates also joined in discussing and contributing views on the new financial line and policy, state financial relations, the financial status of enterprises, the general financial situation, and methods of applying the success of this conference to the actual production tasks in their respective units and localities in a highly effective manner.

In his closing speech, Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, noted certain short-term and long-term methods of implementing the financial work that must be modified in order to turn the budget into the new management mechanism. Regarding this, he said: First and foremost, it is necessary to focus efforts on boosting production, in particular on fulfilling the agricultural production target. The agricultural production by all state, collective, and private-run business units must be thoroughly inspected.

It is also necessary to find ways to sell produced goods so as to gain revenues for circulation. As for those factories short of capital for circulation, it is suggested that banks grant them credits to enable them to produce normally. Factories must be assisted with credit and debt problems. Simultaneously, disciplinary action must be taken, in accordance with the law, against those who commit wrongdoing. With regard to methods of settling this issue, old debts must be repaid before new ones are created; the taxation regulations must be consolidated; and new locations where activities are run freely must be set up. At the same time, the old taxation system in which there are some loopholes must be corrected; all enterprises must be inspected and registered; and state trade activities must be reorganized from the central down to the local levels with a view to stabilizing the commodity prices in markets. Salaries must be drawn for cadres and state employees, in particular those who work in remote areas. To basically settle this issue, local tax money must be paid to them as salaries.

Regarding the comprehensive method of settling these issues, Nouhak Phoumsavan gave the following suggestions: The budgets must be modified while the revenue and expenditure potentials as well as the national budget must be reviewed. First and foremost, it is necessary to appropriately modify certain points which support and bring about capital for production, such as the development of agriculture, education, culture, and so forth. Regarding the actual practice, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan called on all delegates to the conference to bring into full play and translate into reality the spirit and contents of the conference in their respective units and localities in conformity with practical conditions.

Philippines

More Reportage on U.S. Recall of Peace Corps

Pullout Linked to Bases

HK0207120590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 1 Jul 90 p 4

[Text] Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III yesterday said there was a possibility that the temporary suspension of the Peace Corps program was linked to the upcoming talks between the Philippines and the United States on the fate of the American bases here after 1991.

In a statement, Gomez also chided the U.S. government for sending "wrong and unfavorable signals unreflective of the Peace Corps situation in the Philippines" by its act of recalling all its 261 volunteers because of alleged threats made by communist rebels.

"...the pullout of the Peace Corps volunteer could be interpreted as a predicatory negotiating stance that unfortunately may only reinforce an obstacle course instead of disarming and charming embedded objections, a style to which the Filipino psyche more readily responds," Gomez said [sentence as published]. The bases talks between the Philippines and American panels are scheduled to begin the last week of August.

However, Gomez said there was also a possibility that the pullout was due to U.S. budgetary constraints. "George Bush, while an exponent of volunteerism (his "thousand points of light") who has repeatedly promised no new taxes must now reverse nimself in order to face the reality of huge deficits."

Gomez also disputed claims made by State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler that "the Filipino government supports what we have done, is in consultation with us all along." The recall order was "a home office decision that our friends in the U.S. Embassy have had to implement as a fait accompli" and which the Philippines had to accept as a "hasty unilateral decision," Gomez said. "It was without any consultation and does not carry out acquiescence," he said.

Mrs. Aquino cast doubts on a claim made by Washington that it had suspended its Peace Corps program here because the volunteers were also being threatened by the New People's Army.

U.S. Asked To Disclose Information

HK3006025890 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0000 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff General Renato de Villa said that the pullout of the U.S. Peace Corps volunteers has negative implications for the country. According to De Villa, the removal of the Peace Corps has made the country's peace situation uncertain. In this connection, the Armed Forces requested the U.S. Government to disclose their source of information regarding the threat by communist rebels on U.S. nationals in the country which prompted the withdrawal of the Peace Corps volunteers.

Column on 'Message' of Recall

HK3006092890 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 30 Jun 90 p 4

["Pinch of Salt" column by Ninez Cacho-Olivarez: "Too clear a message"]

[Text] Official Washington may keep giving Corazon Aquino and her government constant expressions of public support, but all signals emanating from the Great White Father express the opposite view.

Have the Bush administration and the U.S. Congress finally given up on the inexperienced and incompetent housewife turned Philippine chief executive? All signs certainly point much too glaringly in that direction.

Twice, the U.S. Congress slashed $40 million off the Bush "requested" $200-million contribution to the Philippine Aid Plan. It can of course be argued that foreign aid has to be slashed due to U.S. budgetary constraints. It can also be argued that it was not simply aid to the Philippines that was slashed. Three other countries that play host to U.S. American bases also suffered U.S. aid cuts. Still, if budgetary problems were truly at the root of it all, why then did the Congress go all out to provide Eastern Europe with a hefty $419-million aid, $189 million more than what the Bush administration requested? Or was the second congressional aid cut the consequence of the Cheney snub?

The latest twin signals sent by the U.S. to Aquino and her government were the recall of all American Peace Corps volunteers and the suspension of the Peace Corps program; and the U.S. withdrawal of one of two tactical fighter squadrons stationed at Clark air base. In the case of the phaseout of 24 F-4G Phantoms, the reason given was worldwide adjustments in U.S. forces and the usual budgetary constraints. Earlier, base dependents were encouraged by their government to leave the Philippines. In the case of the suspension of the Peace Corps program, the excuse given by the U.S. was the threat from communist rebels. Peace Corps volunteers "may be among those targetted by the armed wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines," said their director, Paul Coverdell.

Never was the communist threat greater than in the years 1983-1985. Yet the U.S. never once took a "precautionary measure" by ordering a suspension of the Peace Corps Program in the country. Strangely, just when the Communist Party is publicly perceived to be at its weakest, in terms of a reduced armed force and the loss of public sympathy, the U.S. plays up the communist threat.

Apart from the 'precautionary' reasons America gave, what other message can be gleaned from the abrupt recall of the volunteers and the suspension of the program? The other clear message is that the Aquino government is incapable of providing protection for American nationals.

More shocking is the way the messages were put across to the Aquino government by the U.S. government. Even granting that there is indeed a threat on the lives of the volunteers, and granting further that the precautionary measure was necessary, was there that urgent need for the U.S. through its embassy, to play up the evacuation of the volunteers and the suspension of the program? Couldn't it all have been done quietly, if only to spare the Aquino government of speculations focusing on the U.S. government's loss of faith and confidence in Ms. Aquino and her administration?

That the U.S. embassy played up the evacuation and suspension, there is not doubt. Media were alerted to the fact that the volunteers were being recalled. Apparently, Aquino did not even know that the evacuation program was in the works. All that Aquino and her propagandists could do was to downplay the media reports. The "goodbyes," which could have been privately aired, was performed under kleig lights. U.S. Embassy personnel publicly aired reasons for the mass evacuation of volunteers, all of which did not speak well of the host government's capability to protect American nationals or even of the Aquino government's intelligence network.

U.S. officials deny that the evacuation program reflects loss of confidence in the Aquino government. Still, there is no diplomat in his right mind who would publicly admit that congressional aid cuts to the Philippines were made to deliver a strong message to Aquino and her administration. Neither would an American diplomat be caught publicly stating that his government has given up on the recalcitrant housewife and as a result, is now slowly withdrawing its support for her and applying the political squeeze.

The American game, as it is always played, is for it to continue expressing public support for Ms. Aquino while pulling the rug from under her feet.

Sleepless nights would be hounding Ms. Aquino, now and in the days to come. The signals are much too clear to be misinterpreted, even by a half-wit.

Editorial Views Withdrawal

HK3006092490 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 30 Jun 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Questions Remain After Peace Corps Withdrawal"]

[Text] Before anything else, it must be made clear that the U.S. government's suspension of Peace Corps operations in the country and the sending home of its 261 volunteers is a unilateral act, and the United States was acting entirely within its rights to protect its citizens the best way it knew how.

There is no need to protest the withdrawal of the volunteers or the premature termination of a 30-year people-to-people partnership that had been an acknowledged success. American officials were right when they explained that they could not risk the possibility of even just one volunteer being killed, especially not after they had received information that PCVs [Peace Corps Volunteers] were among the NPA's [New People's Army] new targets for assassination.

If President Aquino and Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos are upset about how the Peace Corps withdrawal reflects on the Philippine government, they can just imagine what greater damage the death of that one hypothetical volunteer would have inflicted.

But, having said all that, we can still raise some troubling questions about the entire affair, especially the haste with which the U.S. government acted, ordering the volunteers back to the States a day after the embassy issued the recall, as if Manila itself was in flames or about to fall to the enemy.

Troubling, too, is the fact that, in contrast to the high profile with which the U.S. government conducted the withdrawal of the PCVs, it has been deliberately vague and secretive about the nature and gravity of the communist threat.

Ramos himself described the pullout as "too hasty" and said the Armed Forces had uncovered nothing to indicate an increased threat against Americans here. Apparently, Filipino military and defense officials were not consulted about the threats and what to do about these before the decision to suspend the program was reached.

The timing of the PCVs withdrawal is curious, as has been most everything the Americans have done since the exploratory talks on the Bases Agreement ended a couple of months ago.

Certainly, the suspension of the Peace Corps program due to communist threats would, as Maj. Gen. [Major General] Rodolfo Biazon said, damage the country's image abroad. It paints an alarming picture of the local security situation, frightening away foreign investors and tourists, and sowing the seeds of insecurity among Filipinos themselves.

The cumulative effect of all these would, of course, be to weaken the Aquino administration just as it enters into the bases negotiations.

Is the Peace Corps withdrawal then merely part of an American plan to shake the foundations of the Manila government? If so, then the Peace Corps itself—its very idea and the ideals it sought to perpetuate—will end up as much a loser in this affair as the Philippine government. Touted as a non-political program in which American volunteers immerse themselves among native communities, working alongside the people in simple efforts to improve their quality of life, the Peace Corps would end up tainted by politics, suspect in the eyes of host governments as an instrument of American aggression and statecraft.

The suspension of the Philippine PCV program has been called the "end of an era." In some ways, perhaps it was really time that era came to an end.

Peace Corps Volunteer Reported Kidnapped

Communist Rebels Suspected

OW0107111790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, July 1 (KYODO)—Local government officials speculated Sunday that Communist rebels might be responsible for the kidnapping of an American Peace Corps volunteer in Silay, about 10 kilometers from here.

The officials said the case of volunteer Timothy Swanson, 26, could be very similar to the case of kidnapped Japanese aid worker Fumio Mizuno. "It looks like a repeat of the Mizuno incident because armed men did not state their motive" for kidnapping Swanson, Silay Mayor Ramon Jison told KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

U.S. Embassy Spokesman Stanley Schrager said a team of embassy officials has been sent to investigate Swanson's abduction. Schrager said Swanson, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, was probably abducted by communist rebels last June 13 in Silay, Negros Occidental, about 480 kilometers south of Manila. Silay also is located about 15 kilometers south of Murcia, where Japanese aid worker Fumio Mizuno was abducted by communist rebels last month, Schrager said. Mizuno, who is still being held by his abductors, is the training director of the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual, and Cultural Advancement (OISCA), a private aid group based in Japan which has several projects in Negros and other parts of the Philippines.

Swanson, described by Silay residents as "shy and friendly," has been working in an agriculture and forestry project in Silay, and has been in the Philippines since February. He got married to a Filipina last May.

Silay police authorities said the American volunteer was abducted from a house in the mountainous sub-village of Patag, in the village of Kapitan Ramon, Silay. Jison said the house is owned by a prominent sugar farmer, who is known to be "friendly" with the communist New People's Army. The mayor also said several similar abductions have taken place in Silay. He said local village officials have been "invited" for questioning about local government projects and all were released a few days later.

KYODO sources in Bacolod said Swanson's wife, Merly, received a letter from her husband a few days after the abduction. In his letter, Swanson assured his wife that he was safe but that he needed some clothes and some books.

Schrager refused to confirm the report, and refused to comment when asked if the embassy has established contact with Swanson's kidnappers. "We just learned about it yesterday," Schrager said. He said the embassy only learned about his abduction when officials failed to contact Swanson when all the volunteers were ordered recalled to Manila last week.

A team of U.S. Embassy and Peace Corps officials left Manila Saturday for Bacolod to meet local officials in the Negros Occidental capital.

Last Wednesday, the U.S. Government said it would pull out all 261 Peace Corps volunteers in the Philippines, citing reports that communist rebels planned to kill or kidnap the volunteers.

Philippines officials opposed the decision, saying the U.S. has an "obligation to rectify" the unfavorable image the pullout had given to the Philippines.

Philippine Press Secretary Tomas Gomez also said the move could be linked to America's negotiating strategy over the fate of U.S. military bases here. Talks on the bases are scheduled to start later this month or in August. But U.S. Embassy Spokesman Schrager shrugged off the suggestion, saying, "we believe the information that prompted us to pull out the Peace Corps volunteers was inviolable. Subsequent developments speak for themselves."

U.S. Official on Kidnapping

HK0107052990 Hong Kong AFP in English 0520 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Manila, July 1 (AFP)—Communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas have kidnapped a U.S. Peace Corps volunteer in the central Philippine island of Negros, the U.S. Embassy said here Sunday.

Embassy spokesman Stanley Schrager told Agence France-Presse the male volunteer, who he refused to identify, was kidnapped last month but the mission only learned about his abduction on Saturday.

The report came four days after the U.S. Peace Corps announced it was pulling out its 261 volunteers out of the Philippines for fear they may be targets of NPA attacks. But Mr. Schrager said they only learned about the kidnapping on Saturday, one day after the first of the volunteers began to leave the country, although "we were reacting to this threat."

"We received reports that a Peace Corps volunteer is being held by the NPA in the island of Negros," Mr. Schrager said.

"The Philippine government is cooperating fully with us in our effort to investigate this matter," he added. He said U.S. Embassy officials have been sent to Negros for "on the spot coordination" with local officials.

The kidnapping occurred "in the middle of June" and the victim is married to a Filipina, he added.

Mr. Schrager said he did not know if there were Americans other than the U.S. Embassy officials in Negros, a stronghold of the NPA who are still holding Japanese aid worker Fumio Mizuno who was kidnapped in May.

Press Secretary on Kidnapping

HK0207041390 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III confirmed reports stating that communist rebels kidnapped one of the 261 peace corps volunteers on 13 June. He said the news only came to the knowledge of President Aquino two days ago. Timothy Swanson, 31 years old [as heard], was reported abducted in Silay City, Negros Occidental. According to Gomez, the president is concerned about the incident and she directed the authorities to search for and rescue Swanson so that he may return to the United States like his colleagues, who returned home last week.

Committee Formed

HK0207041190 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] A committee has been formed to help in the search and rescue of an American Peace Corps volunteer who was kidnapped from his house in Negros Province. Timothy Swanson was kidnapped allegedly by communist guerillas last 13 June, but the U.S. Embassy in Manila only learned of the incident two days ago.

Negros Occidental Governor Daniel Lacson said the committee is comprised of civilian and military officials. According to Lacson, the rebels warned the public not to report the kidnapping of Swanson to authorities:

[Begin Lacson recording] *Either the wife or the members of the family were warned by the abductors.* There were witnesses who said that the abductors were NPAs. [end recording]

De Villa on Military Efforts

HK0207090390 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0800 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff General Renato de Villa assured that the military will exert all efforts to ensure the safety of Timothy Swanson, the Peace Corps volunteer abducted by the NPA [New People's Army] in Negros. He also noted the possibility of military action if the issue cannot be resolved through negotiations.

A military-civilian team has been formed to contact Swanson's alleged kidnappers.

[Begin De Villa recording in English—in progress] ...basically a military-civilian team headed by Governor Lacson is attending on what actions to be taken on the ground regarding the matter. We have a report now—and part of this really came from the U.S. Embassy—that a few men, about three of them, actually went to his house and brought him out on the night of June 13. [end recording]

Meanwhile, government troops are reportedly combing the hills of Negros in the hope of finding the American missionary, Mr. Swanson. According to Major Joel Goltiyao, PC [Philippine Constabulary] assistant operations officer in Negros, his troops are searching Patag Silay where Swanson was last seen. However, there has been no indication of his whereabouts yet.

Goltiyao also stressed that the abduction was a desperate act by the rebels as they are losing the war in Negros. He described the act as intended to humiliate the Armed Forces.

Former Bishop Comments

OW0107132090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, July 1 (KYODO)—Retired Bishop Antonio Fortich said Sunday he sees a pattern in the kidnapping of Japanese aid worker Fumio Mizuno and U.S. Peace Corps volunteer Timothy Swanson.

"This is similar to the Mizuno case," he said. "There is a pattern of getting people."

The former Bacolod Bishop said he received information three days ago that Swanson was "invited for questioning" by four to eight communist New People's Army (NPA) rebels.

Fortich said Swanson's wife, Merly, received a letter from her husband a few days after his abduction. Swanson reportedly asked her to prepare a package of some clothing, books and other personal belongings and place them in front of their home. Swanson also asked his wife not to tell anyone about the incident.

Swanson's wife reported the kidnapping to authorities after learning of the U.S. Government's decision recently to remove all Peace Corps workers from the Philippines.

Fortich said at the time of the abduction, the armed men told Merly Swanson they would "borrow your husband for questioning."

More on Former Bishop's Comments

HK0207033790 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0230 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Communist guerillas have kidnapped an American peace corps member but U.S. authorities said they learned of the abduction only after other volunteers were ordered out of the country last week.

Timothy Swanson, 26, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, was taken by gunmen last June 13 from his house in Patag, a remote village in the mountains of Negros Islands, Philippines, U.S. sources said.

Embassy spokesman Stanley Schrager said American officials learned of Swanson's disappearance after trying to contact him as part of the evacuated peace corps and other volunteers from the Philippines.

Last week, the United States recalled the 261 peace corps volunteers in the Philippines after intelligence reports indicated that the communist rebels might try to kill or kidnap them. American authorities have said previously that all the volunteers were accounted for. The volunteers began leaving the Philippines Friday [29 Jun]. On Sunday, the retired Roman Catholic Bishop of Negros, Reverend Antonio Fortich, said Swanson had been friendly with New People's Army guerillas.

Editorial on Handling of Issue

HK0207043790 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 1 Jul 90 pp 1, 8

[By staff member Diana Mendoza]

[Text] New information has emerged to help explain why the United States government hastily recalled the 261 Peace Corps volunteers in the Philippines.

The American Embassy yesterday revealed that New People's Army [NPA] guerrillas were holding a Peace Corps volunteer in Negros Occidental, a hot bed of insurgency. The embassy spokesman said the kidnapping, which probably happened on June 13, was confirmed only on Saturday.

The embassy announcement would have been self-serving if it had not been corroborated by an independent and credible source, the Rev. Antonio Fortich, the former bishop of Negros Occidental, who has extensive contacts with the guerrillas and whose social-action work on behalf of the negros poor is unassailable—except by the rich. According to Father Fortich, the American has been with the NPA for weeks and that the report was delayed because the Peace Corps volunteer's wife had been asked to say nothing about the incident.

Apparently, when the embassy announced last last week the withdrawal of the volunteers, it already had information about the abduction. If the report is correct, then the possible reason why the withdrawal was done hastily was to protect other volunteers from imminent danger.

The sudden decision upset President Aquino, who resented that the government had not been consulted about it. The Palace insinuated that the withdrawal signalled a political message connected to the military bases negotiations. The pullout has, of course, a damaging political impact on the government. It suggests that the government is unable to provide basic security to the Peace Corps and other foreigners in this country, and it reflects U.S. government perception of Philippine political instability.

The U.S. Embassy can be faulted for its clumsy handling of the volunteers' recall. Given that it had knowledge of the abduction which is claimed to have taken place two weeks before the announcement of the pullout, it failed to bring the matter to the attention of Philippine authorities. If it had done so, it could have avoided national—and nationalists'—feelings being ruffled.

On the other hand, the Philippine government and other quarters were too quick to take offense and to read into the withdrawal conspiracy theories and interpret it as some nasty tactic linked to the bases talks.

The readiness to accept conspiracy theories to explain political events in this country—usually made more mysterious by linking it to destabilizing schemes of the CIA—is a symptom of the extreme sensitiveness of Filipinos, including their leaders, to the bases question, or if we put the issue in a broader context, to the issue of Philippine-U.S. relationship.

We believe that, while the Peace Corps volunteers have established goodwill on a people-to-people basis and have in fact won friends in the countryside, their activities may now be outdated and something we can possibly do without. But that is not the point. The argument is about the clumsy handling by the embassy of the pullout.

The gullibility to accept conspiracy theories—the more bizarre and illogical, the more seductive—is symptomatic of the tendency to take positions without ample evidence. This approach, while gratifying to nationalist emotions, is the refuge of lazy minds. It could also be harmful to the cause of realistic assessment of negotiating positions. The more we are guided by facts in dealing withthe U.S., the more likely, it would seem, for us to take a realistic negotiating position. Conspiracy theories that we like the believe in but that have no basis in evidence can only lead us to fantasies—and in the cut and thrust of international relations, national interests are hardly served by conjuring up phantoms.

Ramos on Peace Corps, Swanson, Other Issues

HK0207095190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Interview by DZRH anchorman Joe Diaz with Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos—live—italicized portions in English]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Diaz] Sir, as the secretary of the Department of National Defense, what is your reaction to the pullout of the U.S. Peace Corps volunteers?

[Ramos] Joe, you know, I was the first person to issue a comment on this. When Ambassador Platt informed me about this *very informally and casually*, it seemed to me he was not giving the issue much importance. But for us, this incident is very important. What I said was: *Their decision is too hasty.* I told him this on 28 June. *Too hasty* because there was no consultation *between the U.S. ambassador and our highest authorities here in the Philippines.* However, Ambassador Platt and I had agreed that we should confer with each other when they or us observe or feel some kind of *threat against their U.S. nationals, whether they are military or civilian officials or private citizens who are residents in the Philippines.*

I also checked with our intelligence agencies in the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] to see if they had prior notice about this, and they told me there was none, no consultation. Anyway, *that is their decision to make,* since that already happened.

So, our agreement with Ambassador Platt is, if possible, *we should follow the agreement, which is that there must be prior consultation, so that we can do the best for both sides.*

You know, if an actual threat or an actual incident occured and the victim was a foreign national, our government would be prepared to provide special protection. I think most of the 261 Peace Corps volunteers were assigned to *peaceful, stable, and secure communities, and they are doing something good for our local people in those places.* So, I think if we had discussed the matter properly, *we could have given protection to maybe one or two or three dozens among them* who were really in danger. But the others could have remained in place because the communities they were assigned to were peaceful.

[Diaz] Have you received any further explanation from the U.S. Embassy officials?

[Ramos] Well, you know Joe, something happened last 13 June in Negros Occidental.

[Diaz] Is this about Timothy Swanson?

[Ramos] Yes, that's right. But the news about his kidnapping by a suspected New People's Army [NPA] group only came to the knowledge of the U.S. Embassy yesterday [1 July], and they in turn informed us immediately of the incident. On the other hand, we did not receive any report, *officially or unofficially,* about Mr. Swanson because the information has been witheld by his wife, which is understandable because *the safety and recovery of the husband, Swanson, might be jeopardized because of information going to the wrong hands.* But because we already know what transpired there, *I ordered that* the provincial committee formed by Governor Lacson should be the same committee used for the Swanson recovery operation, as well for the recovery operation for Mizuno, the Japanese. The places where the two victims were abducted are close to each other. *That is in the northern part of Negros Occidental.* There is only one AFP unit operating in this area, the brigade of Colonel Solquillo, 301st Brigade of the 3d Infantry Division. The overall commander there is Brigadier General Rey Jarque, the Negros Island commander. Rey Jarque and Colonel Solquillo are under Governor Lacson's committee. *We have only one primary objective for both, and that is the safe recovery of the hostages.*

[Diaz] But definitely Mr. Secretary, was the Swanson incident not connected with the U.S. Embassy decision to pull out its Peace Corps volunteers?

[Ramos] I think that is correct because their pullout was decided sometime before 27 or 28 June. We only knew of the Swanson incident yesterday. And Ambassador Platt had already come out with an announcement about the decision to pull out the 261 Peace Corps volunteers, who have been sent to Hawaii where they will await further developments.

[Diaz] Mr. Secretary, what is the update on the incident involving Mizuno? Is there ongoing negotiations between the authorities and the rebels?

[Ramos] Yes, there is. I think there is good cooperation on this, the cooperation between the local provincial government under Governor Lacson and the Japanese officials who were sent to the area by Ambassador Tanaka of the Japanese Embassy. He sent his number two man at the embassy, Minister Counsellor Abe [name and title as heard], who is pleasant to talk to because he is very cooperative. They also give accurate information to their Japanese journalists who are positioned in Bacolod. We want these kind of arrangements for Mr. Swanson because right now we don't know which U.S. officials are there in Negros aside from Colonel (Perry E. Saxon), the U.S. Embassy defense and armed forces attache. We were told he was already there but we don't know who the others are.

What is important in all of this is *to maintain the safety and survival of the kidnap victims* so that our government and the concerned Filipinos can enforce the mission *to recover them safely*, otherwise, it will be so embarrassing for us. *So, this is the teamwork and cooperation that we are now seeking from the foreign groups and government agencies which are involved in the safe recovery of these two victims.*

[Diaz] Mr. Secretary, how is our insurgency problem at present? We learned that rebels continue to surrender and you recently welcomed some of the surrenderees.

[Ramos] On the secession movement, there are good developments on the [words indistinct], the army struggle of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] because like Saturday, 30 June, Commander Taps, senior field commander of Nur Misuari and a commander who carries the rank of brigadier general in the MNLF, returned to the fold of law along with 128 men and 71 high-powered firearms. And I think similar incidents will occur because there are other feelers from other groups in the same area, Region 12 and Region 9.

We have the National Reconciliation and Development Program [NRDP], which, since 1987, has yielded more than 9,000 MNLF and NPA surrenderees *who rejoined the mainstream of Philippine society* and surrendered close to 7,000 firearms, although most of these came from the MNLF. *The minority of these numbers come from the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA.*

However, what does this imply? First of all, our rebel Muslim brothers no longer believe in Misuari because he always insists on armed struggle, *secession, and the creation of a new republic*—what they call the Bangsamoro [Moro Homeland]. They are seeking the separation of Mindanao and Palawan. Of course, we will not agree to that. Most of those in Mindanao and Palawan do not agree with this either.

Secondly, the CPP-NPA are really determined to grab power. Only a few are surrendering to the authorities. But it is also true that they are experiencing difficulties in the mountains, and I think, it will not be long before they avail themselves of this program of the NRDP, which is the centerpiece of the government in regard to countering insurgency and fighting secession.

[Diaz] Mr. Secretary, most of our countrymen were troubled by reports that because rebels are losing their battles in the mountains, they shifted their operations in the urban area. May we know your view on this issue, sir?

[Ramos] I think some of our local Philippine Constabulary [PC] commanders in Quezon Province issued statements saying that Comrade Hector Mabilangan moved into the National Capital Region [NCR]. But this is not confirmed because I spoke to the senior commander for Southern Luzon, General Federico Ruiz, who told me these reports are raw and unconfirmed. The truth is that last week the Capital Regional Command under Brigadier General Filart, the Constabulary Intelligence Division under Colonel Agerico Cagawaan, and the Intelligence Service of the AFP had effected the capture of 10 key members of the Alex Boncayao Brigade. That was a very outstanding accomplishment by the AFP, PC-Integrated National Police, and the intelligence services, and I think the Sparrow assassination efforts in Manila has been ruined, especially in the southern part of the NCR. [passage omitted]

IMF Eases Monetary Policy for Manila

HK3006092290 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 30 Jun 90 pp 1, 10

[By staff member Arleen Chiponqian]

[Text] The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has allowed the government to relax its monetary policy starting in the second half of this year.

The IMF approved at recent talks with Philippine representatives a revised Memorandum on Economic Policy (Letter of Intent), on which it will base its decision whether to continue lending to the Philippine government or not. The document lays down the government's economic strategies. the significant change in it provides for putting more money in circulation.

Ponciano Intal, deputy director-general of the National Economic and Development Authority (Neda), said the IMF had agreed to increase by P2 [pesos] billion the base money level, which approximates the amount of pesos circulating in the economy. The effect of this revision, according to Intal, is an easier monetary policy that will be reflected in lower interest rates.

A visiting IMF mission led by the chief of the Fund's Asian department, Ulrich Baumgartner, has finished its review of the Philippine economic performance from October 1989 to March 1990.

The Neda official said that, with the support of the IMF, the Philippine government could pursue successfully its fiscal program under the new economic and financial statement for 1990-1992.

In addition to the net international reserves (which is the difference between the gross international reserves and the short-term foreign borrowings), the base-money requirement is one not often met by the Philippines. Monetary and fiscal authorities have always had to launch massive operations to siphon off excess money in circulation to meet the requirement. But this, in turn, results in high interest rates.

Before the review by the IMF, the government had to raise the reserve requirement on banks from 20% to 21% and float more high-yielding Treasury bills (or P9 billion weekly from P7 billion) to meet the base-money target as of end-March this year. Intal said the easing of monetary policies was part of the economic and financial program for 1990-1992 approved by the Cabinet two weeks ago. For example, he said, the government is committed to reduce lending costs by lowering the deposits that banks have to keep with the Central Bank as well as the gradual phaseout of the 5% gross receipts tax on banks.

As a new approach, finance Secretary Jesus P. Estanislao said, the government will no longer rely solely on monetary tools to control money supply and influence interest rates. "We will go beyond the traditional over-reliance on monetary tools to squeeze down money supply, to tolerate high interest rates, and to allow economic growth to decelerate. Instead, we will allow a steady moderate growth of money supply and to stay within the monetary growth track, and to prevent slippages from such a track to build up. This is the environment within which we can undertake initiatives to bring down the structure of our interest rates."

Japan Pledges Loans for Development Project

OW2706141790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Manila, June 27 KYODO—The Japanese Government has pledged 4.5 million pesos in loans for a special agro-industrial project for Negros and Panay Islands under the multibillion dollar Philippine Assistance Program, it was announced here Wednesday.

In addition, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan will cofinance with international banks a 51.5 million peso loan for the project which will be launched Saturday. The project aims to transform the two central Philippine islands into agro-industrial areas which will provide prospective investors with adequate services and attractive incentives.

The loan commitment comes in the middle of the continuing search for kidnapped Japanese aid worker Fumio Mizuno in Negros Occidental Province. Mizuno, a training director for the Japan-based Organization for International Spiritual and Cultural Advancement (OISCA), was abducted by suspected communist rebels last May 29 in Murcia, about 512 kilometers south of Manila.

The enhancement of road networks, railway seaports, communication systems and airports, as well as power and water supply development, will also be part of the project.

Other contributors to the project, whose total cost is 1,572 million pesos, include the U.S., Canada, the Netherlands, France, the Asian Development Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the European Community (EC) and the United Nations World Food Program.

Aquino on Her Candidacy, Imelda Marcos' Return

HK0207091990 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0800 GMT 2 Jul 90

[By Gabby Salcedo from Malacanang Palace]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino reiterated her opposition to the return of former first lady Imelda Marcos irregardless of the verdict of the New York court on her case. This was her reply to answers by journalists. She also cited national interest and security as the basis of her decision.

Here is the full text of the president's statement:

[Begin recording in English] The present case in New York against Mrs. Marcos and its ultimate outcome are separate matters from whether she will continue to stay in the United States or whether she can return to the Philippines. The United States has assured us that she will not be allowed to return to our country without the approval of the president of the Philippines and our stand has been against such a return on grounds of national interest and security which has been sustained by the Supreme Court. [end recording]

That was the president's response to reports that the New York court jury is to give its verdict on the former first lady's case any day now.

On other issues, the president also reiterated that her position on running in the 1992 presidential elections remains unchanged. She made the clarification even as her legal counsel claimed that she is not restricted by the present Constitution to run for reelection.

The president stated that her position not to run for reelection in 1992 remains unchanged.

In other developments, the president expressed concern over the reported abduction of a Peace Corps volunteer by New People's Army rebels in Negros on 30 June. Except for the abducted volunteer, the U.S. Embassy announced that all other Peace Corps volunteers have been accounted for.

Aquino Names Leong Agrarian Reform Secretary

HK3006092390 Quezon City MALAYA in English 30 Jun 90 p 2

[By Carlito Pablo and Chit Estella]

[Text] President Aquino swears into office today Benjamin Leong as permanent secretary of agrarian reform.

The designation of Leong was considered a surprise move on the part of Mrs. Aquino who had previously hinted she might continue availing of his services on an acting capacity to avoid having to submit his nomination to the Commission on Appointments.

This developed as farmers belonging to the Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas [KMP-Peasants' Movement of the Philippines] vowed to oppose Leong's appointment, saying "the peasantry has expected this government will choose an equally subservient and willing tool as Leong to further (landlord) interests." The KMP had earlier asked Rep. Edcel Lagman, chairman of the House committee on agrarian reform, for Leong's ouster citing policy initiatives which they perceived to be inimical to the interests of peasants.

In another development, the DAR [Department of Agriculture] said it will file criminal and civil charges against two officials involved in the fraudulent titling of lands covered by CARP [Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program] in Nueva Ecija.

The legal office is consolidating the evidences against municipal agrarian reform officers Ricardo de Jesus and Epitacio Rivera of Sta. Rosa and San Leonardo towns, respectively. The two were earlier reported suspended after prelimary investigations found strong evidence against them.

Malacanang Rejects Mitra's Proposal for Cabinet

HK3006081490 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 30 Jun 90

[By Dick Sinchongco]

[Text] Malacanang today rejected House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr.'s proposal for President Aquino to reorganize her cabinet. While President Corazon Aquino merely said: No comment, Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III stated the president has no plans to revamp her cabinet. Gomez said this was only a suggestion by Mitra and there's no need for the chief executive to enforce it. In an interview, Gomez explained:

[Begin recording in English] [Gomez] That is a suggestion coming from Mitra. But on the other hand, in so far as the separation of powers—three co-equal and independent branches, does not mean that they have to implement it just because they are in command.

[Reporter] Do you think the president is inclined to consider Mr. Mitra's recommendation?

[Gomez] I don't think so. I mean, if you look at finance, Jess Estanislao just got into the post. Labor just got into the post. [end recording]

Gomez also denied Mitra's accusation that the Departments of Trade, Finance, Labor, and Health were all a failure, saying that the Health Department, as shown by a survey, is among the government's agencies that is working very hard. On the Department of Trade and Industry, Gomez said Concepcion has not yet been convicted or found guilty of the accusations because the Senate is still investigating the issue.

Mitra made the proposal amidst the worsening feud between the Struggle of Philippine Democrats and Malacanang over the establishment of the controversial Kabisig [Partnership] movement.

Aquino Lauds Air Force for 'Outstanding Service'

HK0207104790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] President Aquino today commended the Philippine Air Force for its outstanding service to the Philippine nation. She made the remarks in her speech celebrating the 43th anniversary of the Air Force. The president also lauded the Air Force for its continued adherence to the Constitution in times of crisis, notably at the time of the aborted December coup.

The president also stressed the need for the Air Force to realize its modernization program, including the purchase of modern aircrafts. She instructed AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief General Renato de Villa to draft a plan for the rehabilitation of naval and air force facilities.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] We are all aware that air power does not come cheaply. It is thus necessary to explore and follow through all creative means to acquire better air defense assets including the development of our self-reliance capability.

Our experience in the acquisition of the Italian FK 11 basic jet trainer has opened the possibility toward our acquisition of high-tech flying equipments. The plan to modernize is fully supporting the possibility of making the Air Force a market and test base for local aerospace products, a practical medium for coproduction schemes and technological transfer in aircraft production. [end recording]

'Militant' Students To Begin Nationwide Strike

HK0207042390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 2 Jul 90 pp 1, 8

[By Diana Mendoza]

[Text] Militant student groups have announced that they are mobilizing 300,000 students for a nationwide week-long protest beginning today against tuition increases. They are also courting the support of parents' associations and labor organizations.

The protest, called Welgang Estudyante (students' strike), will be led by the National Union of Students of the Philippines (NUSP), League of Filipino Students (LFS), College Editors' Guild of the Philippines (CEGP), Student Christian Movement (SCM) and the Kabataan para sa Demokrasya at Nasyonalismo (Kadena) [Youth for Democracy and Nationalism].

The protesters will demand deferment of the new fees and government sanctions on schools which continue to charge them.

According to Michael Defensor and Nathaniel Santiago, chairmen of the NUSP and LFS, respectively, the protest will consist mainly in class boycotts, barricades on campuses and street demonstrations, mostly at the Department of Education, Culture and Sports. Defensor and Santiago said they expected joiners from most of the 75 private schools in Metro Manila as well as from schools in key cities like Cebu, Iloilo, Davao, Baguio and Bacolod. The strike, they said, is the climax of the student demonstrations for the past two weeks at the Palacio del Gobernador building in Intramuros, which houses the education department. The last of these demonstrations, on Friday, had been dispersed by department guards and Manila riot policemen using truncheons.

One of the injured there was Bong Mangahas, chairman of the LFS' Manila chapter. He suffered cuts and bruises at the hands of department guards.

In a paper submitted to the education department, the students have noted that many schools have begun raising their fees even before the department guidelines for such increases can be promulgated.

They remind the department and the schools that the law provides for consultations with those affected by the action, mainly students and parents, before it can be taken. No such consultations have been held, they say.

The education department has issued guidelines providing that schools may increase their fees by no more than half (6.5%) the inflation rate for non-freshmen. For freshmen, the schools are in effect left on their own to decide how much to charge.

The students are questioning both aspects of the guidelines and have run into a deadlock with the authorities during recent talks.

Captain Relieved on Suspicion of Spying

HK0207120990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 1 Jul 90 pp 1, 4

[By correspondent Noli Cabantug]

[Text] A constabulary captain who used to head an elite anti-communist force was relieved yesterday of his Manila command and reassigned to Samar because of suspicions that he was spying for the New People's Army [NPA].

Military sources showed the CHRONICLE an A-1 intelligence report which said that "Capt Butch Penafiel has leaked top secret and highly confidential documents to Edna Aquino, an international liason officer of the NPA General Command." The one-page report, prepared by the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, strongly recommended the captain's relief to avoid jeopardizing military operations.

On Friday, Capital Regional Command chief Brig Gen [Brigadier General] Marino Filart confirmed that Penafiel was relieved of his post as commander of the Capcom North Sector detachment in Malabon and was reassigned to a PC [Philippine Constabulary]-Integrated National Police unit in Samar, under Regional Command 8.

The relief order was issued on Wednesday and took effect yesterday.

"There relief order was issued on Wednesday and took effect yesterday. "There were derogatory reports about him," Filart told the CHRONICLE. He did not elaborate.

The general's aide, 1Lt [First Lieutenant] Jack Jacaban, said Penafiel was relieved "dahil may S.I. sa kanya [because he has S.I. now]." "S.I." or "summary of information" is military parlance for a bad record.

Military sources said that Penafiel, a regular officer who entered the service through a direct commission, used to command the elite anti-communist PC Task Force Hunter.

Aquino was arrested in a raid on a rebel safehouse in Makati on Monday. She was captured by ISAFP [Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines] agents following up leads from documents they had seized from Antonio Cabardo, who is supposed to be the NPA vice chief of staff. Cabardo himself was arrested at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport on April 9.

The sources said that Penafiel's espionage activities were discovered through documents seized from Cabardo, and were corroborated by documents taken from Aquino.

Penafiel is the second military man who has been exposed as a communist spy. The other was a member of the Coast Guard who was sacked on August last year.

Capcom Rules Out 'Extensive' Communist Action

HK0207104590 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Capcom [Capital regional command] chief General Marino Filart today assured that the Alex Boncayao Brigade, or ABB, has no capability to launch an extensive operation in Metro Manila because the military has implemented the necessary measures to prevent any violent incidents in the region.

He also noted the confiscation of documents which indicated the communist rebels' plan to carry out assassinations in the latter part of 1990.

Human Rights Body To Probe Killing of Mourners

HK0207040990 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] The Commission on Human Rights [CHR] will investigate the killing of two suspected members of the New People's Army [NPA] during a funeral for Benjamin Tabuena at the North Cemetery last Thursday [28 Jun]. Tabuena was a suspected member of the Alex Boncayao Brigade [ABB], an NPA unit operating in Metro Manila. CHR spokesman Pat Bautista said the commission formed a group of investigators after five suspected NPA members issued a statement.

Meanwhile, religious groups yesterday condemned the Capital Regional Command and the Caloocan City Police for the attack on Tabuena's funeral.

Coup Investigation Body Frees 73 Soldiers

HK3006083690 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 30 Jun 90

[By Eloi Aquino]

[Text] The Naval Investigation Board has acquitted 73 Philippine Marines and Navy enlisted personnel who were implicated in the failed December coup. The released soldiers included 72 marines and one person from the Navy.

Rear Admiral Mariano Dumancas, Navy flag officer in command, together with Philippine Marine Commandant Brigadier General Eduardo Cabanlig, personally met with the released enlisted personnel. Dumancas said that the investigation board maintained that the 73 men were part of the blocking force at Fort Bonifacio who were confused during the failed December coup and decided to return to their barracks. However, military officials doubted their alleged participation in the coup.

The 73 freed enlisted personnel would undergo new training and physical fitness programs before being assigned to new units. Navy spokesman Ben Lista said the soldiers became weak due to six months detention in prison ships—the BRP Laguna, BRP Easter Samar, and BRP Lanao del Norte. Before their release, they were required to repledge their loyalty to the Constitution.

MNLF Leader, 130 Others Surrender

HK0207043390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 1 Jul 90 pp 1, 17

[By Roy Sinfuego]

[Text] Pigkalagan, Maguindanao—A top commander of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), two of his field commanders, and 128 men surrendered over the weekend with 71 assorted high-powered guns to Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos here.

Mustapha Aton, alias "Commander Taps," gave his AK-47 automatic assault rifle to Ramos during the surrender rites attended by Muslim religious leaders and political and government officials.

Before the rites, an "imam" (priest) prayed for peace and unity, while a Muslim local state prosecutor led the MNLF rebels in taking their oath of allegiance to the Republic.

Col. [Colonel] Joselino Nazareno, 603rd Infantry Brigade of the 6th Army Infantry Division under Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Oswaldo Villanueva, said that based on official MNLF documents, Aton holds the rank of brigadier general in the Bangsamoro forces. Aton said he was given that rank by MNLF Maj. [Major] Gen. Sirhandi Sirhan on Dec. 12, 1986. His serial number is F-4071.

On Oct. 19, 1986, Nur Misuari, MNLF chairman and chief of staff of the Bangsamoro [Moro Homeland] armed forces, named Aton brigade commander of the Tornado Command under the Kutawato Revolutionary Command which used to be under the overall command of Amalil Malaquiok, alias "Commander Ronie," who surrendered in 1981 with his foreign-trained field commanders and thousands of MNLF fighters.

Malaquiok was followed by Jamil Lucman, alias "Commander Jungle Fox" overall chief of the MNLF Lanao Revolutionary Command.

Aton said he was a college student when he was joined the MNLF second batch of 300 trainees sent abroad to train in combat and jungle warfare. After his training, he returned to Maguindanao and organized the Alpha Company under Malaquiok. He said he led battles with government forces in Carmen, North Cotabato, in 1974; Reina Regente in Datu Piang, Maguindanao, the battle of Torita in Libungan, North Cotabato; and the battle of Kabuntalan, all in 1975.

Defense Undersecretary for Reserve Affairs Eduardo Ermita handed Aton the government payment for 71 guns surrendered by the group. Ermita said this will be followed by government assistance under the National Reconciliation and Development Program that will provide the rebel returnees subsidy for their livelihood program.

Ramos commended Rep. Rodrigo B. Gutang, Brig. Gen. Oswaldo Villanueva, Brig. Gen. Wilfredo Villanueva, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Recom [Regional Command] 12 chief, Muslim local government and religious leaders for convincing Aton and his men to surrender.

Thailand

Minister Wants Crackdown on Counterfeit Products

BK2706022190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Jun 90 p 24

[Text] Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan has asked Interior Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha to crack down on the sale of counterfeit products. Dr Subin said he made the unofficial request shortly after his return from Washington early last week. He said the wide-spread availability of counterfeit products such as music tapes, videotapes and wrist watches were among the areas cited by the United States as causing damage to its industry.

American producers have been heavily critical of the Thai Government for its failure to provide protection for intellectual property rights such as copyrights, trademarks and patents. Washinton has put pressure on Thailand to amend its legislation covering intellectual property rights and has placed the country on its priority watch list for possible Section 301 action to force some progress.

Dr Subin said he also planned to invite private companies working with disputed products to discuss ways to tackle problems and prevent counterfeiting in the future. "If successful, this would help reduce the pressure from the US as well as prove Thailand was doing its best under the circumstances in the lead-up to legal amendments," he said.

The minister said the US authorities had raised the issue during their recent meeting in Washington. He said he explained at the meeting the progress already made, specifically concerning the trademark law. Dr Subin said Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan had asked House Speaker Pancha Kesonthong to table the draft amendment to the trademark law in Parliament this year.

He said he was hopeful Washington would recognise the efforts being made and remove Thailand from the priority watch list during its November 30 review.

Chatchai Views Cambodia, No-Confidence Debate

BK0207144990 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan by unidentified reporters at Government House on 2 July—portions recorded]

[Text] Today at Government House, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan received U.S. Ambassador Daniel O'Donohue, who inquired about the prime minister's visit to the United States. The prime minister reported [to newsmen] that the U.S. Government was pleased with Thailand's narcotics suppression policy.

[Begin recording] [Chatchai] Moreover, the ambassador informed us that approval has been given for the Thai Armed Forces' weapons purchase request.

[Reporter] Was there any discussion on the Cambodian problem?
[Chatchai] There were no discussions on the Cambodian problem.

[Reporter] I heard that you have invited President Suharto for a visit.
[Chatchai] Oh, I will inform President Suharto about the Cambodian issue. Nothing official has reached me so far. [end recording]

On the Cambodian problem, the prime minister disclosed that he has not been contacted by any Cambodian faction.

[Begin recording] [Chatchai] Regarding whatever Son Sann wanted, it has not reached me. Therefore, I cannot say anything, because it is an international issue and concerns several countries, including the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and Vietnam. Therefore, I cannot say anything if I do not have concrete information. Moreover, the ASEAN countries also have not said anything. Therefore, I cannot give you any information now.

[Reporter] Has any one of the tripartite Cambodian faction talked with you?
[Chatchai] [Words distinct] they have not contacted me. Therefore, how can I read their minds?

[Reporter] What is the chance of the Paris meeting taking place?
[Chatchai] The Paris meeting was already set. Therefore, the meeting will have to proceed.

[Reporter] What about Son Sann's asking Gen. Chawalit to participate in a meeting?
[Chatchai] I do not know the purpose of his [Son Sann's] being here; nothing was made public about it. You newsmen may know more about this than me because you were waiting for a report. Son Sann has not met with me. I know nothing.

[Reporter] Does this mean that he is ignoring the Thai Government?
[Chatchai] I don't know. I don't know what to say, because he has not met with me. He came to see Gen. Chawalit, probably to greet him as someone who knows him.

[Reporter] Is there a chance of a meeting [of Cambodian leaders] being held in Thailand?
[Chatchai] How can I say anything, since there has been no request? [end recording]

The prime minister said he is fully ready for the no-confidence debate.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Are you worried about the no-confidence motion?
[Chatchai] No, it is nothing unusual. You newsmen are sensationalizing it. A no-confidence debate is nothing unusual. Interpellations and urgent motions are answered at nearly every House meeting. We are ready to answer questions brought up at the debate.

[Reporter] Have you ordered every cabinet minister to do his homework?
[Chatchai] Yes, they must do their homework fully.

[Reporter] The opposition bloc is claiming that the government has been lobbying to abort the no-confidence debate.
[Chatchai] No, that is absolutely not true. The government is eager to answer any question so that any doubts will be cleared up. Rumors are everywhere.

[Reporter] Is it true that there will be a cabinet reshuffle after the no-confidence debate?
[Chatchai] I have not ... [changes thought] I will let you know later. Trading in the stock market increased today.

[Reporter] There will not be a cabinet reshuffle, right?
[Chatchai] I will let you know when there is one. [end recording]

Prospects for Future Cambodian Peace Talks

Chawalit Discusses Meeting

BK3006023190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jun 90 p 5

[Text] Armed Forces Special Adviser General Chawalit Yongchaiyut is to meet Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan on Monday in connection with proposed peace talks among the four warring Cambodian factions, well-placed sources said yesterday.

Speaking to reporters at the Army Golf Club, the former defence minister said an intra-Cambodian meeting was important to a solution of the conflict and organising it should pose no problem. But he refused to say when and where the meeting should take place, arguing that he had no official position.

The general on Thursday was asked by non-communist resistance leader Son Sann to help organise a meeting of the four factions in Bangkok. The president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF], who is concurrently prime minister of the resistance coalition, would like the meeting to take place before the Five Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council meet in Paris early next month.

Gen Chawalit said a solution of the Cambodian problem required different levels of efforts, including talks among the rival Cambodian factions. He maintained that it was "very necessary" for Thailand, China and Vietnam to confer on the problem.

Gen Chawalit has been instrumental in Thailand's peacemaking efforts, including the Tokyo talks early this month between Cambodian President Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen. He noted that Prince Sihanouk, now in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, was expected to come to Thailand in one or two days' time.

Resistance sources said Prince Sihanouk supported Mr Son Sann's call for talks. But the Khmer Rouge remain reserved as they want to be sure that the discussions do not take up isolated issues for the benefit of a partial, rather than comprehensive solution, they added.

Phnom Penh separately has proposed talks among the four warring factions.

A KPNLF spokesman stressed the proposed peace talks among the four warring Cambodian factions would not be limited to discussion of the Supreme National Council (SNC). The KPNLF would like the talks to also cover questions of a UN role, ceasefire and the declaration of the 12th Century Temple of Angkor as a zone of peace.

The main problem at present is formation of the SNC which is blocked by Khmer Rouge refusal to sit on it. Under the Tokyo agreement signed by Prince Sihanouk and Mr Hun Sen, the SNC is to be formed by the end of July with cessation of hostilities to come from the date of its first meeting. The agreement was endorsed by Mr Son San but rejected by the Khmer Rouge.

In dispute are the SNC's role—as symbol of sovereignty during the transitional period leading up to general elections—and power-sharing arrangement, six seats for Phnom Penh and two each for the three resistance groups.

The KPNLF aims for Cambodians to reach some agreement in Bangkok which they could then take to the Permanent Five in Paris, the spokesman said. But if the Cambodians do not meet the Permanent Five in Paris, the KPNLF hopes the big powers will come up with an arrangement that eventually will lead to a comprehensive solution, he said.

Chawalit's Role Viewed

BK3006154690 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Statement by Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani at the Government House; date not given—portion recorded]

[Text] Although General Chawalit Yongchaiyut does not hold an official position in the government, all sides concerned in the Cambodian problem should cooperate in their efforts to seek a solution to bring peace to Cambodia. Mr. Suwit Yotmani, spokesman at the Prime Minister's Office, gave the following comments:

[Begin Suwit recording] The prime minister has offered to appoint General Chawalit Yongchaiyut as a special adviser on foreign affairs so that when there are meetings of the Cambodian factions on the Cambodian issue, either here or abroad, the general can attend in an official capacity. However, Gen. Chawalit declined the offer because he did not want to be involved in politics so soon after quitting his political posts. As a result, there are some difficulties because no other official as yet has taken over the role which Gen. Chawalit played so well. Also, because Gen. Chawalit himself is held in high esteem by the four Cambodian factions, they approached him to arrange another meeting. It is believed that soon after his meeting with the Cambodian factions he will report the outcome to the prime minister. Gen. Chawalit has repeatedly said that he has no problems with the premier and that he is pleased to cooperate with the prime minister in affairs affecting national interests. Gen. Chawalit met with the prime minister this morning, but he had no details to report to the premier until after his meeting with the Cambodian factions. The prime minister welcomes in principle meetings of the Cambodian factions anywhere, including the upcoming Paris talks, so that they may lead to peace in Cambodia. [end recording]

Chatchai on Hosting Talks

BK0107023190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Jul 90 p 2

[Text] Thailand will need to consult Indonesia, Japan, France and ASEAN before deciding if it should host another round of meetings for Khmer factions, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday.

Gen [General] Chatchai said he is due to meet Indonesian President Suharto on Friday [6 July] when the president arrives for a two-day working visit. The Foreign Ministry will be told to coordinate activities with Japan, France and other ASEAN partners on the issue, the Premier said.

Talking to reporters at the Pine Hurst Golf Course, Gen Chatchai said Indonesia, Japan and France have played significant roles in the search for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian conflict and Thailand. [sentence as published] ASEAN friends would also need to be consulted.

Resistance Prime Minister and leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front Son Sann urged former military boss Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut on Monday to help arrange another round of meetings of Khmer factions in Bangkok.

Gen Chatchai said he has yet to hear about the request from Gen Chawalit. "I only heard about it from news reports. There must be some concrete element in it before I can decide to do anything. This is an international issue. I have to first receive a concrete information before making any comment," Gen Chatchai said.

Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani, talking to reporters at his Soi Ranong 2 home, said Gen Chatchai always supported the four Khmer factions meeting before the Paris meeting. He said there was some problem now that Gen Chawalit no longer has any official capacity in the Government to help coordinate the meeting. Mr Suwit said, however, he was confident Gen Chawalit would cooperate with the Government and report his discussions with Khmer leaders to the Prime Minister. The spokesman said Gen Chatchai had repeatedly mentioned he wanted Gen Chawalit to help the Government pursue attempts to settle the Khmer conflict and he believed Gen Chawalit would cooperate.

Talking on his return from a Thai-Malaysian joint commission meeting in Penang, Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila expressed support for Gen Chawalit coordinating plans with Khmer factions to bring them to a meeting in Bangkok before the meeting of the United Nations' Security Council [UNSC] in Paris on July 11 and 12. He said, however, he had been told by the UNSC it was likely the Paris meeting may be held without representatives of the four Khmer factions because of a lack of progress in their talks.

Unified Khmer Stand Urged

BK0207013190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Jul 90 p 9

[Text] The Cambodian resistance partners should establish a common position before asking Thailand to host a four-faction meeting here, Prime Minister's adviser Kraisak Chunhawan said yesterday.

Khmer resistance Prime Minister Son Sann has reportedly called on former military chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut to help coordinate a meeting of the four Khmer factions in Bangkok.

Mr Kraisak said the Khmer resistance must find a common stand before the United Nations' Security Council meets in Paris on July 11-12 to discuss the Cambodian conflict.

It is likely that the Paris meeting will be held without the four Khmer factions, he said. If Bangkok was to organise the meeting for the four Khmer factions, he said, he would not want to see a repetition of Tokyo, where the Khmer Rouge boycotted a meeting. "If the three resistance factions really want a meeting here, they will have to contact (the Government). "I don't know what (Mr Son Sann) wanted with Gen Chawalit. He has no position (in the Government)," he said.

Meanwhile, government spokesman Suwit Yotmani said that Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Indonesian President Suharto have shifted the venue of their meeting this week from Phatthaya to Government House. Mr Suharto is to arrive for a two-day visit on July 6 to discuss Cambodia and other issues.

Editorial on Settlement

BK3006025590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Jun 90 p 8

[Editorial entitled: "Peace Is Long Overdue"]

[Text] Strictly speaking, Son Sann, the leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, committed a diplomatic faux pas by openly calling on Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut to ask for his help in organizing yet another meeting of leaders of the four Cambodian factions in Bangkok. He did so without consulting either the prime minister or the foreign minister in advance.

Son Sann's undiplomatic action underlines the fact that Thailand's policy toward Cambodia has been dominated by the army, and particularly by Chawalit while he was still the army chief. Now, even though Chawalit is no longer in the army or the Chatchai administration, he is still looked upon as a "resource person" whose contribution is very important to moving the Cambodian peace process forward.

On Monday, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan will also call on Chawalit. And resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk is expected to follow suit next week. Even Hun Sen, leader of the Phnom Penh government, has reportedly written to Chawalit enquiring about Son Sann's proposal for the Bangkok meeting.

Chawalit seems to enjoy his role, even though he wonders out loud whether he should continue to play it. We would like to urge Chawalit to continue to do whatever he can to help accelerate the Cambodian peace process. Bringing the leaders of the four factions together for one more meeting may not produce a concrete outcome—as these leaders tend to disagree even on trivial matters. But at least it shows Thailand still cares about its eastern neighbour and wants to see a quick end to the 11-year-old conflict there.

Yesterday Chawalit reported that he detected some new flexibility among the Cambodian leaders. This is good news. Let's bring the leaders together and find out whether their flexibility can be translated into a compromise to settle the conflict.

If the Khmer Rouge is willing to participate in a Bangkok meeting, it is indeed a welcome development. The Khmer Rouge's boycott of the Tokyo meeting early this month was a big disappointment to both the Japanese host and Chawalit, who personally went to Tokyo to serve as "resource person" during the meeting. The Tokyo meeting nevertheless produced an agreement between Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen on a voluntary ceasefire and formation of a National Supreme Council. The agreement, even though the Khmer Rouge refused to honour it, was a rare step forward in the arduous peace process. It is what the Cambodian leaders should build on if they meet in Bangkok. The meeting will give Chawalit another opportunity to solicit Khmer Rouge cooperation.

Without some concrete agreement among the Cambodian leaders on what they want and how to restore peace, it will be impossible for the five permanent members on the UN Security Council to make any further progress on this issue. The Five Powers have invited the faction leaders for a meeting in Paris next month.

At this crucial juncture, Chawalit is an ideal person to help the Cambodian leaders work out a compromise. The prime minister, his policy advisers and the foreign minister can contribute a great deal to making such a compromise possible. This is not the time to vie for personal glory or political credit. Everyone who can help must cast aside their personal differences and pool their resources into moving the Cambodian peace process forward. Peace in Cambodia is long overdue.

Paper Presents Views

BK0207120190

[Editorial Report] The 2 July edition of the Thai vernacular paper BAN MUANG carries on pages 4 and 5 articles dealing with the issue of Cambodian resistance leader Son Sann's calling on General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, former deputy prime minister and defense minister, to organize another meeting of the four Cambodian factions.

The first article, written by Rangsi and appearing on page 4, is entitled: "A New Venue Likely To Be Needed for Next Meeting of Four Cambodian Leaders." Among other things, the article says: "It is strange that Hun Sen and Khmer Serei leader Son Sann have asked Gen. Chawalit to arrange another meeting of the Cambodian leaders in Thailand to resolve their dispute prior to the August meeting of the five permanent UN Security Council members in Paris. It is strange because the Cambodian leaders should know that Gen. Chawalit currently occupies no official or political post. The position of senator that Gen. Chawalit continues to hold carries no authority to organize any meeting in Thailand at the international level. Gen. Chawalit's duties are now comparable to those of an ordinary citizen. The Cambodian leaders' request for Gen. Chawalit to sponsor their meeting carries no weight or significance. The Thai Government should be the party to organize such a meeting."

Continuing, the article states: "The Cambodian leaders' indication that they only trust Gen. Chawalit will jeopardize their meeting and could leave their wish to have Thailand as the meeting site unfulfilled" because their action amounts to "bypassing the Thai Government which was instrumental in arranging all of their past meetings." It concludes: "If the Cambodian leaders continue to feel that Gen. Chawalit, as a mere citizen, remains an important figure in the meeting they are seeking to hold, then they may have to find a new venue outside of Thailand. The other ASEAN countries probably will not allow such a meeting on their territory because they would not want to slight the Thai Government, which to date has been active in the search for a settlement to the Cambodian problem."

The second article appears in the Ta Mo Lo Column on page 5, and is entitled: "Bangkok Meeting: New Hope of the Cambodians." The article points out: "Cambodian resistance leader Son Sann sneaked into Gen. Chawalit's residence to ask the latter to organize a meeting in Bangkok of the Cambodian leaders prior to the Paris meeting, claiming that the Paris meeting would be useless without concessions in advance by the Cambodian leaders. Son Sann said he was aware that Gen. Chawalit no longer holds any political position."

The column concludes: "Due to vast gaps in the stands of the four Cambodian factions, I do not think the meeting in Bangkok as sought by Son Sann will help stop the fighting in Cambodia or improve the chances of success at the Paris meeting. A meeting in Bangkok, however, is better than none because it could help the factions to better understand one another's positions. There was too much optimism in their past meetings. There would be more progress if the next meetings were held at the level of working officials, instead of at the leadership level."

Sitthi Reports on Malaysian Commission Meeting

BK3006135290 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila returned from Penang after attending the Joint Thai-Malaysian Commission meeting during 26-30 June. Speaking to newsmen at Bangkok International Airport this afternoon, Sitthi said the third meeting of the joint commission proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and reached agreements benefiting cooperation between the two countries, such as joint bus service, transit of Thai perishable products destined for Singapore, duty exemption for Malaysian Airlines as a reciprocation for the earlier Malaysian action, and a dam on the mouth of Golok River. Sitthi said Malaysia supports establishment of a central rubber market in Thailand and agrees to form a permanent committee on radio, television, and mobile radio frequencies in the common border area to solve the overlapping frequency problem. Discussions were also held on cooperation in the areas of consumer goods, petroleum, science and technology, and tourism, particularly tourism promotion in Thailand's Tarutao and Malaysian Langkawi islands. The Malaysian desire to trade with Laos through Thailand was also discussed.

On bilateral trade, Thailand will buy cement from Malaysia and sell no less than 200,000 tonnes of rice to Malaysia. The private sector of the two countries also discussed such cooperation as Malaysian investment in the Thai wood processing industry.

Chatchai Denies Transfer of Supreme Commander

BK0107071490 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 1 Jul 90

[Text] Prime Minister's Office Spokesman Suwit Yotmani told reporters that Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan has denied reports that he would, in his capacity as defense minister, transfer the supreme commander and other senior military officers.

The spokesman pointed out that the prime minister had several times said that he would not interfere in the reshuffle of senior military officers, although he himself is defense minister. The prime minister believes that the reshuffle is under the authority of the commander in chief of each armed forces branch. The spokesman said that he wanted to clarify this matter in order to prevent confusion among the military commanders. Suwit also said that the prime minister had already informed the supreme commander that there would be no transfer of any posts.

No-Confidence Debate Set for 18, 19 July

BK0207152290 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 2 Jul 90

[Text] Answering newsmen at noon today at the parliament building, House President Pancha Kesonthong said he has ordered that the no-confidence debate be put on the 18 July house meeting agenda. He expected the debate to take two days—18 and 19 July—because those are the only days available. Tuesday [17 July] coincides with the scheduled weekly cabinet meeting, while the senate meets on Friday [20 July]. In any event, more days could be set for the debate, depending on the atmosphere. If there are more topics left to be debated and members of parliament [MP's] want to continue debate, the debate schedule could be extended, but two days have been scheduled for the debate at this time. Therefore, MP's are encouraged to debate in a reasonable manner and properly prepare their debate topics. They are urged not to debate personal matters or to use sarcasm to criticize third parties. The length of each debate should not be excessive in order to allow other MP's the chance to debate. The house speaker will consult the opposition parties on who will conduct the debate.

The house speaker said due to public interest, the debate will be televised and broadcast. Regarding reported moves to abort the debate, he said there is nothing concrete on this matter. Similar rumors were heard before every other no-confidence debate. For this reason, MP's should be careful about what they say because they could tarnish the image of parliament. The house speaker said he is confident that all MP's will cooperate with him as in past meetings. He wanted the upcoming no-confidence debate to benefit the people as much as possible. Political changes usually follow a no-confidence debate, he said, but one will have to wait until then to find out what the changes will involve.

Vietnam

U.S. Official's Remarks on MIA Issue Rejected

BK0207051990 Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry here today released a statement rejecting as distortions of facts Washington's most recent professions relating to the question of Americans Missing In Action (M.I.A.) in Vietnam.

The statement referred to a V.O.A. report which quoted Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon's address to the U.S. House of Representatives on June 28 as expressing Washington's disappointment at Vietnam's response to the M.I.A. issue and linking it with the issue of normalization of the U.S.-Vietnamese relations. It also related to vice-director of the U.S. Defence Intelligence Agency Admiral Ronald Marryott's slanderous allegation about the remains of hundreds of American servicemen being kept in a warehouse after the end of the Vietnam war.

The Vietnamese spokesman pointed out that such professions run counter even to previous statements of high-level quarters in the U.S. Administration which highly value the efforts of the government and people of Vietnam in settling the issue of Americans Missing In Action in the Vietnam war.

He reiterated that the settlement of the MIA issue is a humanitarian question and not (not) linked with politics. More than anyone else, the spokesman said, Richard Solomon knows every well that since April this year the U.S. side has twice suspended a meeting of specialists of the two countries to review the results of the joint searches and discuss a plan for the next one.

The spokesman stressed that the Vietnamese side is awaiting a reply from the U.S. side on the time of the meeting, and held the U.S. side fully responsible for retarding the process of settlement of the M.I.A. issue.

Eighth National Assembly Closes Session 30 Jun

BK0107144990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Station correspondent's report on closing of SRV Eighth National Assembly's seventh session on 30 June—portions recorded]

[Summary] The SRV Eighth National Assembly's seventh session entered its last day today, 30 June. In the morning the National Assembly adopted the following draft laws:

1. The draft law on trade union.
2. The draft law on turnover tax.
3. The draft law on special consumption.
4. The draft law on income tax.
5. The draft Vietnam maritime law.
6. The draft law on amendments to some provisions of the Vietnam foreign investment law.
7. The draft law on amendments to some provisions of the criminal procedure code.

"In its afternoon sitting, the National Assembly unanimously appointed Comrade Tran Van Phac, deputy from Hai Hung Province and Comrade Tran Hanh, deputy from Quang Nam-Danang Province as additional members of the National Assembly Foreign Relations Committee."

Afterward the National Assembly approved the following resolutions:

1. Resolution on granting agricultural tax exemption in accordance with President Ho Chi Minh's testament.
2. Resolution on the the draft law on business transactions.
3. Resolution on the draft law on agricultural tax.
4. Resolution on the promulgation of the turnover tax, special consumption tax, and income tax.
5. Resolution on administrative boundaries of some provinces, cities, and special zones directly subordinate to the central government.
6. Resolution that ratifies a recent Council of State's resolution on organization and personnel of the Council of Ministers.

Afterward, National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao delivered a closing speech:

[Begin Le Quang Dao recording] "Esteemed Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Political Bureau and Chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and Chairman of the Council of Ministers; dear National Assembly deputies:

"After two weeks of work, today we completed the agenda of the SRV Eighth National Assembly's seventh session. The National Assembly acknowledged the complicated international situation and the new, acute difficulties facing the country against the background of the existing old ones. But under the correct leadership of the party and the state and with the efforts of the people, echelons, and sectors throughout the country, we have firmly maintained stability in politics, security, and national defense; step by step we have stabilized the socioeconomic situation, accelerated the renovation cause in all aspects, and consistently consolidated and developed progressive changes in 1989.

"On this occasion, on behalf of the National Assembly, I warmly commend our countrymen and combatants throughout the nation for their efforts in strengthening the tradition of unity, overcoming difficulties and ordeals, and in implementing policies and positions of our party and state and resolutions of the National Assembly.

"The National Assembly has pointed to positive results and shortcomings in work guidance and supervision provided by the Council of Ministers and by various echelons and sectors. The National Assembly also stressed the existing difficulties that must be overcome. It also asked the Council of Ministers to attach more importance to agricultural production and strive to ensure sufficient fertilizer and insecticides for the peasants; satisfactorily resolve the selling of agricultural products and goods; concentrate efforts on resolving difficulties and bottlenecks in industrial production, small industry, and handicraft; continue to curb inflation, positively promote state revenue collection and oppose tax collection shortfall, cut down expenses, perfect the tax collection machinery and customs system, resolutely stop goods smuggling, encourage consumption of domestically made goods, positively carry out renovation in the management mechanism, satisfactorily resolve pressing social issues especially the unemployment problem and improvement of the laborers' daily life, improve work at education and public health establishments, seriously deal with negative practices in the banking sector and in reserving grains; resolutely oppose embezzlement, illegal trading, and tax evasion especially at enterprises and state agencies; and maintain political security and social order and safety, thereby contributing step by step to stabilizing the socioeconomic situation.

"The National Assembly warmly hails the results of our state's activities in the area of foreign relations in the recent past, which affirmed its determination to continue to build socialism, to persist in creatively applying Marxism-Leninism, to heighten vigilance in face of the bellicose and reactionary forces' insidious schemes against our revolution, and to advance our country along the path chosen by President Ho Chi Minh, while actively expanding international relations and closely uniting with Laos, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries as well as with all friendly countries, near and far. This is aimed at helping to preserve peace in the region and the world and creating favorable conditions for the construction and defense of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

"Dear deputies: To serve this session, the Nationalities Council and various standing committees of the National Assembly, as well as the Council of Ministers and all responsible sectors, have exerted great efforts in preparing various separate laws and reports for consideration and decision by the National Assembly. "Apart from working actively, all deputies have brought democracy into play by frankly contributing many views to promptly reflect various issues of concern, thereby helping to renovate the session and improve its efficiency.

"In his address to the National Assembly, Comrade Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi pointed out the responsibility of the Council of Ministers in supervising and directing the implementation of the National Assembly's resolutions. He also touched on many important and pressing issues in the immediate future, as well as some of the country's fundamental issues.

"The National Assembly warmly hails and unanimously agrees with the many views of the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers and will intensify the supervisory work of the National Assembly and the people's councils at all levels in order to join the Council of Ministers in implementing all of the resolutions adopted by the National Assembly.

"Dear deputies: After this session let us uphold the sense of responsibility and struggle even more vigorously to achieve a new quality in our activities. We must contribute positively to establishing and modifying our legal system, effectively exercise our right of supervision over all state organs in scrupulously applying laws, further foster socialist democracy, firmly maintain discipline and law, ensure the rights of our citizens and quickly satisfy their legitimate demands, and intensify contacts with voters.

"Together with the people's councils, people's committees, and Vietnam fatherland committees at various levels, it is necessary for all mass and social organizations to encourage the people and combatants throughout the country to contribute positively to drafting laws, as well as to complying with and applying all the laws and resolutions that have been promulgated by the National Assembly. The National Assembly calls on the people and combatants throughout the country to develop the traditions of solidarity and self-reliance to overcome all difficulties and obstacles, step up production, and practice thrift.

"The National Assembly believes that with the efforts of the entire people and all echelons and sectors, in the last six months of 1990 we will be able to achieve new progress, thereby successfully fulfilling all socioeconomic targets and tasks for 1990. With this belief, I would like to declare the closing of the seventh session of the Eighth National Assembly." [applause] [end recording]

Communique No. 8 Issued

BK0107020890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Jun 90

[National Assembly's seventh session issues Communique No. 8]

[Text] The National Assembly held its closing session on 30 June 1990, which was directed by National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao.

1. The National Assembly passed the following laws: Trade Union Law, Turnover Tax Law, Special Consumption Tax Law, Income Tax Law, Vietnamese Maritime Law, Law on Amendments and Supplements to some provisions of the Law on Foreign Investment in Vietnam, and Law on Amendments and Supplements to some provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In view of the three laws on turnover tax, special consumption tax, and income tax, at the recommendation of the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly decided to assign the

Council of State the duty of fixing a promulgation date and the effective date for these three laws in such a way as to suit the situation.

2. At the recommendation of the National Assembly's Legal Commission, the National Assembly appointed Comrade Tran Van Phac, deputy from Hai Hung Province, and Comrade Tran Hanh, deputy from Quang Nam-Danang Province, as members to the National Assembly's Legal Commission.

3. The National Assembly passed the following resolutions:

—Resolution on granting agricultural tax exemption in accordance with President Ho Chi Minh's will;
—Resolution on the draft law on business, private business, and shareholding corporations;
—Resolution on the draft law on agricultural tax;
—Resolution on administrative boundaries of a number of provinces and cities under the direct jurisdiction of the central government; and
—Resolution that ratifies a recent resolution of the Council of State on the organization and personnel of the Council of Ministers.

4. Finally, National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao delivered the closing speech.

The seventh session of the National Assembly, eighth legislature, concluded at 1500 on 30 June 1990.

News Conference Held

BK0107061090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, 30 June, Vu Mao, head of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State, convened a news conference to introduce the results of the Eighth National Assembly's seventh session to the foreign press circles. Many press attaches of foreign embassies in Vietnam and Hanoi-based foreign correspondents attended the news conference.

Nguyen Van Linh Greeted on 75th Birthday

BK0107055390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Jun 90

[Text] On the occasion of Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's 75th birthday—1 July 1915-1 July 1990—comrade members of the Political Bureau; Comrade Pham Van Dong and Comrade Le Duc Tho, advisors to the party Central Committee; comrade members of the party Central Committee Secretariat; comrade leaders of the National Assembly, the Counhcil of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; and many comrade leaders of party organizations, sectors, and mass societies at the central and local levels have sent congratulatory messages or have come in person to express their greetings to the comrade general secretary.

Everyone wished the comrade general secretary excellent health so that he can, together with the party Central Committee, guide our entire party, people, and Armed Forces in developing past achievements; in overcoming difficulties; in effectively resolving urgent socioeconomic problems; in renovating and strengthening relations between the party, state, and people; in consolidating party organizations; in purifying the contingent of cadres and party members and enhancing its militancy; in accelerating the renovation process; and in making thorough preparations for the seventh national party congress.

Dao Duy Tung Urges 'Militancy' of Party Cells

BK2806083590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 26 Jun 90

[From the "press review" program for 26 June]

[Text] NHAN DAN today carries an article by Dinh Hai on efforts to review party members' observance of party statutes. The article says:

The Hai Hung provincial party committee recently held a conference to review observance of party statutes and efforts to strengthen and purify the contingent of party members. Attending the conference were key leading cadres of the provincial party committee, secretaries of district and city party committees, representatives of the central committee for organizing and controlling ideological work and the office of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee.

Comrade Dao Duy Tung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee attended the conference. Addressing the conference, comrade Dao Duy Tung asserted that implementing the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution No. 4 on purifying the party is a difficult task. Party organizations have implemented this resolution but satisfactory results were not obtained. Hai Hung Province's effort to review observance of party statutes by party members is the right way to strengthen the party. Comrade Dao Duy Tung urged party committees to draw experiences from the Hai Hung conference to contribute to effectively strengthening the party's task so as to enhance the militancy of party cells prior to the upcoming Seventh CPV Congress.

Socialism's Role in World Revolution Discussed

BK2906105990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Feature "Topical Talk" by Dao Loc Binh: "Some Views on the World Situation and the Revolution"]

[Text] In the past few years and even now, we have often heard questions about views on the world situation and the revolutionary movement in the past, present, and future. Such questions are: Is capitalism good or bad? Is socialism good or not, right or wrong? Does socialism hold any future?

To the people throughout the country who have spent long years of dangerous and hard struggle full of sacrifice against imperialists, colonialists, feudalists, and henchmen to liberate themselves; to win the right to live in independence, freedom, and democracy; and to seek social progress, the questions are: Are they right or wrong to select and orient themselves toward the socialist path? Have they or have they not attained any victory and any achievement? And so forth.

First of all, it should be noted that such questions have stemmed from the strategy of imperialists who aim to counterattack the world revolutionary movement, and from their campaign of counterpropaganda on the political, ideological, cultural, and artistic battlefronts. Taking advantage of the crises and difficulties in socialist countries that are carrying out restructuring and reform to different extents, they have hurled distorted allegations to smear socialism in every way. They have rejected and blackened everything, gloating over what is called the collapse of socialism and the obvious victory of capitalism over socialism. Meanwhile, they have not forgotten to praise and uphold capitalism to the hilt. Quite a number of people have been driven into this poisonous whirlwind for one reason or another or because of one circumstance or another.

In the Soviet Union, a phenomenal attempt to blacken history has appeared, forcing loyal people to shout indignantly that the literary hawks have dug up our history to the point that it will now take historians many years to find out what is truth and what is falsehood. In April Soviet RUDE PRAVO carried an open letter, which can be called polemic, by Marshall Akhromeyev, former chief of the General Staff of the Soviet army. The letter criticized groundless statements by some people about the Army and Navy. These people have advanced incorrect viewpoints published in the journal SMALL FLAME. They posed the question: Is the Army serving the country or vice versa? Raising the question in this manner has antagonized the people toward the Army. These people further said that over the past 40 years Soviet military leaders have created imaginary enemies who in reality do not exist.

This journal views the party and Soviet past from a strange politico-social stand. It is a view filled with suspicion over the party's activities, denying the party's practical contributions to the victories and progresses of the Soviet country and mankind as well. For years the journal has serialized memoirs, fiction, novels, data, and so on, slandering generations of Soviet citizens, especially those who matured in the 1930's. It has described those people as stupid, contented, and suspicious of everything.

If we follow up the situation in East Europe and even in our country, we will also see such a negative trend. In the domain of renovating literature, last year the press reported that since the end of the sixth party congress, the cultural circles of our country have enthusiastically engaged in renovation. Nevertheless, there have been two differing and even contrasting currents of thought and action.

Large numbers of people have maintained that our culture must be renovated comprehensively and must be richer and more divesified in terms of scope, ideas, artistic procedures, and behavior; contingents of writers; and mechanism of management. However, it must pursue a revolutionary and socialist culture that reflects the hues of the Vietnamese nation and the profound characters of the party and the people who over the past few decades have contributed to victories and beautifying life.

Meanwhile, other people have thought and acted differently. They have focused on criticizing the past and the leadership. Some of them have slid to the point of belittling or denying the achievements of a revolutionary culture, considering it not a true culture but only a culture of duties and services providing literature of propaganda, illustration, fantasy, and servility because of the overall trend of equating literature and arts to politics, and because leadership over literature and arts is systematically wrong, and so forth.

These people have raised a series of issues in complete disregard of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism. They said: Culture must be independent from politics; politics cannot control literature and arts and vice versa; culture has no duty to reflect reality; culture nowadays must be concerned with man's destiny, and with his suffering, loneliness, weakness, failure, earthiness, despicableness, and evils because culture has long dealt with his heart, his will, and his strength. Even the life of heroes and epic poetry merely present a definite period of the past.

In a recent issue of NHAN DAN, a writer observed: For quite a long time now, earlier mistakes have been repeated in many theoretical commentaries. Reading articles in centrally and locally published journals and following various seminars, we have found out that those questions raised last year and even the year before last have been repeated again: Should we or should we not recognize a revolutionary culture and the Communist Party of Vietnam leadership over culture?

Currently on the book market there are two types of best-sellers: One type consists of books related to political matters, such as Ly Than [Corporal Separation], Tren Duong Mu [On the Blind Alley], Nhung Manh Doi Den Trang [Fragments of Black and White Life], and so forth in which the authors want to reverse many historically asserted issues. The other type consists of books including sentimental and sensational social fictions and love stories bearing titles or no titles with bindings that show color pictures of naked or half-naked women.

Another article published in the aforementioned isssue of NHAN DAN exposed many mistakes made by the author of the Nhung Manh Doi Den Trang book. The author of this book mixed the tones of sad songs with jokes in order to fabricate a distorted reality of the battle zone in the central part of our country in the 1964-66 period. He presented gloomy circumstances and complex psychic conditions permeated with feelings of disappointment and described the system of proletarian dictatorship as structurally restraining and teeming with imcompetent cadres occupying important positions. He further ridiculed the various political themes of "class struggle" and "who defeats whom" between the two paths, found fault with criticism and self-criticism conducted within the party, and toyed with various anti-U.S. slogans. He purposely rubbed salt on the psychic wounds caused by the war and hypocritically expressed sympathy for the unfortunate people but succeeded only in clouding what should have been clarified. He even failed to distinguish the nature of the war. All he did was vaguely and amorphously observe that the war merely appeared to be a hide-and-seek game between deep hatred and resentment.

The book is full of vulgar words, pornography, and poorly allusive philosophy that is by and large decadent. Some among you might ask what relationship there is between these points and the perception of the world. We believe that there is a very close relationship, because everyone—excluding abnormal people—has his own philosophy of life and world conception reflecting a definite class, which is necessarily simultaneously influenced by another class.

Revolutionaries must hold a revolutionary philosophy of life and world conception. Only Marxism-Leninism, the leading theory of the working class, can correctly perceive and improve the world. Without this, it is of course impossible for us to correctly view the past, present, and future of the world. Without this, we will make mistakes on our path, like a person who loses his sense of direction in the jungle darkness.

In the Soviet Union, those who hold deviant viewpoints have been criticized for inadvertently or intentionally blackening history. It is a big mistake to totally deny the past. It would be an insult to millions of people if we did not perceive profoundly, accurately, and adequately the 1930's events, which were full of contradictions and tragedies. We must at the same time clearly see that those years were the period of booming labor creativity when the young generations were educated in the socialist spirit and when solid economic and national defense bases were built in the Soviet Union.

In those years, apart from horrible tragedies there were also quite a number of positive aspects: The joy of creativity, the realization of socialism, the years of victory through self-sacrifice, the conquest of the universe, the assurance of a reliable national defense for the country, and so on.

In October last year, in response to an interview by the Japanese paper AKAHATA, the chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Presidium said: There are no grounds to say that what is taking place in the socialist countries demonstrates that socialist principles are wrong and capitalism is the basis of a fine society.

To sum up, socialism is a liberation movement aimed at building a society in which the people become masters both nominally and practically. The biggest difference between the era of capitalism and the preceding one of exploitative societies—the regimes of slavery and feudalism—is that capitalism has used income as a motive and has developed economic strength to an awful level. If this economic strength could instead be used to spawn a society during the capitalist stage, then it would be possible to open the prospect for establishing a collectivized society based on prosperity. This society would differ from the collectivized society of the nuclear age which has arisen out of poverty. And this is the socialist and communist society we are pursuing.

It can be said that we are standing on the threshold of the era of collectivized society which is likely to be realized. The first breakthrough was the Russian October Revolution in 1917. The increment of time since then has simply been too short in comparison with the great scheme of things. Taken in that context, socialism is newborn and has not yet matured to a point that could be called perfection. According to the original concept, socialism is a society that is superior to capitalism. As a result, we can of course use the economic force of developed socialism to override the capitalist framework, though the process is still long and difficult.

The erroneous legacies that oppose the socialist principles still exist and have not been eliminated. In spite of these, great changes have taken place in the world due to the coexistence of socialist countries, thereby making the world a completely different place from what it was when the earth was covered solely with the capitalist hue.

To oppose socialism in the international arena, capitalism is forced to establish the social security system and to accept the right to self-determination of nations as a principle of international politics. Moreover, based on realities in world history, we can say: Had there not been the Soviet socialist state, the history of World War II would have been totally different.

In the wake of World War II, the United States, as the strongest imperialist country, extended its arms of aggression everywhere. The war it had waged, however, was nullified by the anti-U.S. resistance struggle for national salvation of the Indochinese countries, headed by socialist Vietnam. This victory of the just cause has altered the world situation.

We would like to stop here. We hope that this story has served as a reference for further thoroughly understanding the situation and for motivating cooperation with all the troops and people in victoriously implementing the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution.